

WORLD BRIEFS

Dead Mother, Living Fetus: Rights Prevail, but Whose?

By Marc Fisher

BERLIN — Marion Ploch died three weeks ago in a car crash. She was 18 years old and 12 weeks pregnant. Her baby is due in March. Miss Ploch's brain-dead corpse lies in the intensive care ward of the University Clinic at Erlangen in southern Germany. Three times a day, nurses wash the body. Every hour, they remove mucus from her throat. The machines that keep her heart and lungs going whir and hum. Tubes deliver fat, egg white, carbohydrates and vitamins. In the background, a tape recorder plays Mozart's G Minor Symphony, the soothing sounds meant to replace a mother's laughs, cries and murmurs. When the unmarried Miss Ploch died, she took with her the identity of the father. That left the decision about the fetus — still developing normally — to the hospital's ethics committee of doctors and lawyers. "We looked at German law, which prohibits any 'abusive mischief' against the dead. The ethics panel saw no problem. They considered medical ethics, and decided they had an obligation to save the life of the fetus. "Is it reconcilable with the reverence we owe the dead mother to use her body for months as a biologi-

cal incubator for this child?" asked Johannes Scheele, the surgeon handling the case. "To come into this world, we all had to use our mothers' bodies inconsiderately, and our mothers at least accepted that." Dr. Scheele's justifications have become the stuff of theological debate ("A perversion of the protection of life," said a medical pastor), political positioning (time for a law against posthumous motherhood, one legislator said), flash polls (48 percent of men and 57 percent of women favor "dignified death" for the fetus, the Forsa Institute said), and tabloid thrills ("Let the Baby Die!" shouted one German paper). The Ploch case has become a media circus. With the question "Treatment or Mad Experiment," a sensational daily reported the findings of the dead woman's best friend, who managed to get into the intensive care ward. "She lay there stiff, breathing tube in her mouth," the friend said. "Lots more tubes. Her eyes were closed. There was peeping and buzzing. I cried." A TV station tried to buy an ultrasonic image of the fetus, sending battalions of lawyers to their bookshelves. The result was a lawyer's letter stating that "the unborn obviously have a right to control their own image." Feminists, church leaders and politicians of vari-

ous stripes find themselves aligned against lawyers and doctors who insist they are acting in the interests of the fetus, not out of a desire to break new scientific ground. The Roman Catholic Church found itself in the unusual position of arguing for the death of an unborn child. A Catholic theologian, Johannes Grindel of Munich, said, "To let nature take its course is altogether different from a deliberate abortion." In a handful of cases in the United States, Britain and Germany, babies have been brought to term in the dead bodies of their mothers. Some of the babies lived, some died. But never before have doctors attempted to coax life from a body that died so early in pregnancy. The chances for survival are about 50-50, Dr. Scheele said. In the most similar case, in Champlain, Vermont, in 1988, Conally Hilliker was born in the seventh month of his dead mother's pregnancy. Connie Hilliker died in a car crash when she was 15 weeks pregnant. Her son was born with diabetes, pneumonia and heart problems, but today, at age 4, is healthy and happy, his father told German reporters. The boy lives with his father, stepmother and two photos of the mother he never saw. That a healthy birth is possible is uncontested.

But the potential psychic damage for the child is the subject of heated debate. "These children develop totally normally, as long as they receive proper care after birth," a perinatologist, Erich Salzig, insisted to Der Spiegel magazine. The Ploch baby is to be entrusted to the parents of the deceased mother, Gabriele and Hans Ploch, but after the ethics committee recommended keeping the fetus alive, they changed their minds. "We will do everything we can to see that when our baby is born, it gets all the love it can," says Gabriele Ploch, 34. The grandparents accepted the ethics committee's decision after Dr. Scheele assured them that the hospital bill, which could hit \$70,000, would be paid by the government. Ground down by a media onslaught, the Erlangen physicians have broken off contact with reporters and blocked access to the Ploch family. But Dr. Scheele, anguished by the public reaction, published a long defense of his position in a newspaper. "That this child will be born an orphan cannot play any role in the judgment," he wrote. "The unusual pregnancy does not make him an orphan; he is one already. Finally, we must consider the stigma of being born from a corpse. But the other alternative is intrauterine death."

Part of Irish Abortion Ban Voided

STRASBOURG, France (AP) — The European Court of Human Rights on Thursday voided an Irish court ban on providing information to Irish women seeking to have abortions abroad. The court did not rule on Ireland's constitutional ban on abortion. But it said preventing Irish women from getting information on where to get abortions abroad, notably Britain, violated the European Convention of Human Rights. The 15-to-8 ruling came five weeks before a referendum in Ireland on that and other abortion-related issues. The court's rulings are binding on the 26 nations that are members of the Council of Europe.

Support for Miyazawa Is Plummeting

TOKYO (Reuters) — Public support for the scandal-battered Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa has plummeted, with the latest newspaper poll Thursday showing that two in three voters disapprove of his government. A survey carried out by the daily Yomiuri Shimbun found just 23.1 percent of respondents thought that the Miyazawa cabinet was doing a good job, down from 33.6 percent last month. The proportion of those who disapprove soared to 65.6 percent, from 50.8 percent in September. It was a birthday slap-in-the-face for the government. Mr. Miyazawa took office a year ago this week. Yomiuri attributed the cabinet's unpopularity chiefly to the Sagawa Kyubin money-and-mobsters scandal that has riveted the upper councils of the governing Liberal Democratic Party.

Libya 'Provoked' by French Warship

TRIPOLI, Libya (AP) — Libya on Thursday described as "provocative" the failed visit here by a French investigative judge aboard a warship. Judge Jean-Louis Bruguiere, investigating a bomb attack on a French UTA DC-10 airliner that killed 170 people over Niger in 1989, was trying to meet the Libyan prosecutor dealing with the case. But Libyan officials refused to allow him to disembark in Tripoli from a navy ship, prompting a protest from the French government. The Libyan Foreign Ministry said Thursday that Mr. Bruguiere's arrival "in this provocative fashion was a plot by those who wanted to make his mission fail." Libya denied a statement by the French foreign minister, Roland Dumas, that it had been informed in advance of the nature of the ship, saying it had not known it would be bringing with it missiles and guns. But the Foreign Ministry added that Mr. Bruguiere was "still welcome" and would be "offered help in ensuring that his mission was a success."

Red Tape Clogs N.Y. Public Toilets

NEW YORK (AP) — The city's public toilet experiment is going down the drain for at least 18 months, drowned in red tape despite its instant success in persuading New Yorkers to stop using the great outdoors for relief. More than 40,000 people tested the half-dozen toilets during their four-month trial run, but Friday is the last day the sites will be in operation, said Deputy Mayor Barbara Fife. The city needs a waiver from the state legislature, which is idle until January. And it has to take in bids from possible contractors. There is also a lengthy public site selection process, and the city art commission must approve the design. If all systems are go on the pay toilets, they could return in the spring — of 1994, Mrs. Fife said.

U.S. Approves Birth Control Drug

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Food and Drug Administration on Thursday approved Depo Provera for use as a contraceptive that would prevent pregnancy for three months after its injection. But the agency pointed out that the drug had a number of possible side effects, including weight gain and menstrual irregularities. It can also make women tired, weak, dizzy and nervous and cause headaches and abdominal pain. The drug inhibits the production of the hormone gonadotropin, preventing ovulation. Since the late 1960s, the drug's use as a contraceptive in the United States has bounced back and forth between approval and a ban, based largely on animal studies that suggested a link to cancers of the cervix, liver and breast. More recent studies, though, have indicated that the link may not be as strong as previously believed.

Semtex Cache Brings Briton's Arrest

LONDON (Reuters) — The police charged a London man on Thursday with conspiring to cause an explosion after the seizure of a huge haul of explosives. Detectives found some 77 pounds of the plastic explosive Semtex, according to British news reports. The find Wednesday was one of the biggest discoveries of the Czechoslovak-made plastic explosive on the British mainland. Anti-terrorist police charged a 29-year-old salesman with possession of Semtex and conspiring to cause an explosion. Two people were still being questioned 24 hours after a series of raids in East London. The cache, which included detonators and timers, was found in a crate that had been left with a shopkeeper, who alerted the authorities after becoming suspicious, newspapers said.

Ex-Soviet States Receive New Aid, And a Warning

By T. R. Reid

TOKYO — Developed nations promised Thursday to send a new wave of aid to help the former Soviet republics survive the winter, but they warned that the West could not continue to help unless the new states hastened their switch to market economies and democratic governments. Addressing leaders from 12 former Soviet republics and some 60 donor nations gathered here for the Tokyo Conference on Assistance to the New Independent States, the U.S. acting secretary of state, Lawrence S. Eagleburger, said, "We cannot aid those who are unwilling to help themselves." "Reform must be accelerated," he said. "The new states must promote competition, tax reform, genuine property and contract rights. They must stay the democratic course."

nations facing economic problems of their own, the leaders of the Group of Seven industrialized nations are working hard to convince the rest of the world to help the new states. Since this week's conference marks the first time an aid meeting has been held in Asia, the Japanese organizers of the event made it a priority to recruit other Asian nations to the cause. Among the nations taking part in the aid effort for the first time here are China, Mongolia, India, Pakistan, Micronesia, Iran, and South Africa. The Asian Development Bank is also present. The nations and nongovernmental organizations gathered here heard a report on prospects for the coming winter in the former Soviet Union, based on a study this summer by a team from Canada, the United States, Japan and Europe. That study concluded that grain production this year will be about 10 percent higher than it was last year, both in Russia and in the other former Soviet states. But grain supplies will still fall well below the average for the last five years before the breakup of the Soviet Union. Livestock production, on the other hand, is expected to fall again, as it has for the past three years.

The pledges came on the first day of the Tokyo conference, which is the third international gathering under the so-called Washington process. That phrase refers to the international aid coordination mechanism proposed by former Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d last year and inaugurated at a Washington conference on aid in January. Despite the new pledges, delegates from around the globe echoed Mr. Eagleburger's warning that the donor nations would not wait forever for real change in the former Soviet states. "The primary responsibility for making a success of reform rests with the peoples and governments directly concerned," said Jean-Louis Cadiex, the chief European Community representative here. "There can be no ambiguity about property rights, privatization, market pricing. Above all, there can be no ambiguity about the rule of law, democracy, and the protection of human rights."

The study also found a "growing acute shortage of medicine and medical supplies." "I don't think there's any question that the Russian government and the Russian people are in for a tough period," Mr. Eagleburger said in an interview with CNN. "And one of the reasons we're at this conference is to try to generate substantial assistance for them over the winter. But I think we'll make it, and I think they'll make it." In his speech here and in comments during a round of head-to-head meetings with his counterparts from around the world, Mr. Eagleburger went out of his way to praise Japan for being host to the conference and providing aid to the republics. Japan is probably better suited economically to help the newly independent states than is any other developed nation, but Tokyo has been reluctant to dive deeply into the process because of its continuing territorial dispute with Russia over the Kuril Islands.



Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, center, following his opening address at the the conference on aid to the former Soviet republics.

Banned Front Vows to Remove Yeltsin

By Eleanor Randolph

MOSCOW — Leaders of an ultranationalist group defied a ban by President Boris N. Yeltsin on Thursday and said that their fight to remove Mr. Yeltsin and his reformers had "only just begun." Alexander Prokhanov, co-chairman of the National Salvation Front, said at a press conference on Thursday that his hard-line group would rouse the Russian citizenry to "go to the factories, the garrisons, the streets to protect the law, the constitution, your rights." "Rise in defense of the Russian state," he said. The National Salvation Front, formed over the weekend at a rally of former Communist hard-liners, was banned by Mr. Yeltsin on Wednesday. The Russian president said his mission to overthrow his government was "unconstitutional." A spokesman for Mr. Yeltsin reaffirmed the president's plan to keep the Front from operating. "A decree is a decree," he said. "It will be carried out." The confrontation, which has given the relatively small number of members of the Front a sudden surge of media attention, is part of a growing conflict between Mr. Yeltsin and the conservative parliament, Mr. Yeltsin, who won overwhelmingly in elections last year, is increasingly at odds with the politicians in the

Russian parliament and Congress, who were elected under the old Soviet system dominated by the Communist Party and who increasingly oppose his way of operating. Most recently, the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, spurned Mr. Yeltsin's efforts to postpone their next meeting until spring and agreed instead to open a session of the Congress on Dec. 1. A number of anti-Yeltsin members have suggested that the more conservative Congress would try to dramatically reduce the president's powers and roll back most of his changes. "We do not rule out that the madmen in the presidential structures will risk and attempt a government coup," said Ilya Konstantinov, the other co-chairman of the Front. Although some of Mr. Yeltsin's supporters apparently want the president to dissolve the parliament and abolish the similarly minded Congress immediately, Mr. Yeltsin told the heads of Russian television on Thursday that he might delay the opening of the session from Dec. 1 in defiance of the parliament. But he said it was only the question of timing on the next parliamentary session that was "not yet decided." In another interview, scheduled for release on Friday in Argumenti i Fact weekly magazine, Mr. Yeltsin said, "God knows, I have made many steps to accommodate the Supreme Soviet." But he said the body had become conserva-

tive "and in most cases it appears useless to expect any steps from it that are aimed at radical reforms." In the interview, which was carried in advance by the Itar-Tass news agency, Mr. Yeltsin also warned that he would "act more harshly" toward those who plot his overthrow, a clear reference to the National Salvation Front. Deputy Prime Minister Alexander N. Shokhin, a Yeltsin supporter, told the Japanese news agency Kyodo that Mr. Yeltsin may call a referendum allowing the public to decide whether to get rid of the Congress and dissolve parliament. Mr. Yeltsin's government has drafted a new Russian constitution that drops the Congress and calls for immediate elections of the parliament, a change that the present parliament opposes. Mr. Yeltsin this week also moved to disband the guards controlled by the parliament's speaker, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, after they had surrounded Izvestia newspaper, which has strongly supported Mr. Yeltsin's reforms and has denounced the parliament and Mr. Khasbulatov. The parliament, despite Mr. Yeltsin's objections, voted recently to control the newspaper's printing facilities to maintain control over the newspaper. Izvestia, once the house-organ for the Soviet leadership, declared its independence from the government after the unsuccessful coup in August 1991.

Muslim Stronghold Falls Under Serbian Assault

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbian forces reportedly captured the key Muslim stronghold of Jajce on Thursday, and the president of Croatia urged Muslims to leave to the division of the Bosnian republic along ethnic lines. "Jajce is burning," Bosnian television said, announcing the fall of the mainly Muslim town 160 kilometers (100 miles) north of the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo. The news was also confirmed by Croatian soldiers helping the Muslims who escaped on foot and

reached the nearby town of Travnik. The Croatian troops said combined Muslim and Croatian resistance to the Serbs over nearly seven months crumbled because of mutual mistrust. The Serbs, who wanted Jajce to cut a path through Bosnia to the Serb-occupied Krajina region in Croatia, gradually tightened their grip on the 10,000 residents of the town and even resorted to air raids in August and September. Comments by President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia on Croatian radio appeared to dash Muslim

hopes of support in their opposition to the ethnic partitioning of Bosnia-Herzegovina. "I think it is the last chance for Muslim politicians to give up the idea of Bosnia-Herzegovina as a civil state and agree on Bosnia-Herzegovina based on the principle of three constituent units," he said. Only Muslims accept a proposal by international mediators to preserve Bosnia-Herzegovina as a decentralized country divided along ethnic lines. The plan provides for a central government controlling the armed

forces and foreign affairs and from seven to 10 autonomous regions where ethnic majorities would be measurable but which could not use ethnic titles. In Geneva, a conference spokesman on Thursday rejected suggestions that the plan was already dead because of negative Serbian and Croatian reaction. Meanwhile, the chief international mediator, David Owen of the European Community, and Cyrus R. Vance, the UN special envoy, negotiated the reopening of ethnic Albanian schools in Serbia's Kosovo province. It is widely feared that bloodshed could spread to Kosovo because of rising tensions between majority Albanians and Serbs in the province. After meeting with Serbian and Albanian communities in Kosovo's capital, Pristina, Mr. Vance and Lord Owen said that Albanian elementary schools would reopen by Nov. 9 after a two-year hiatus. Albanian curriculum was banned after Serbia stripped Kosovo of its autonomy two years ago, citing Albanian separatist moves. (Reuters, AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

European charter operators have canceled 38 flights to Egypt following the Oct. 18 earthquake and recent Muslim fundamentalist attacks on tourists, Egypt's tourism minister disclosed in Cairo. Trade unions here called off a planned two-day strike at the Belgian airline Sabena, Belgian radio said in Brussels. The unions had called the strike following the surprise layoffs of 250 employees on Monday. But the unions and Sabena agreed Wednesday night to put the dispute on hold for about two weeks, and the airline said that dismissed employees could appeal the decision. (Reuters) Russian air controllers decided Thursday to start an unlimited strike on Friday morning, the Federation of Traffic Controllers quoted by the Itar-Tass news agency announced. Russia's 8,000 controllers first went on strike on Aug. 16, only to put a stop to the movement a few hours later for fear of a causing serious air crash. (AP) United Airlines plans to begin the first daily nonstop flights by a U.S. flag carrier between Los Angeles and Hong Kong on April 4, 1993. The new service will use Boeing 747-400 jumbo jets and will complement United's current Boeing 747-400 nonstop route to Hong Kong from San Francisco. (Bloomberg)

Bonn Reacts Angrily To Rights Critique

BONN — Germany dismissed a report on Thursday by the New York-based human rights group Helsinki Watch that Bonn has failed to give "clear and unwavering support for the protection of foreigners" threatened by rightist extremists. The group had accused Bonn of appearing to be caving in to rightist demands for a "foreigner-free" Germany. "The Helsinki Watch has no idea of the actual circumstances," said the government spokesman, Dieter Vogel, "and we don't need any lessons from Helsinki Watch." He would not comment any further on the report, which was released on Thursday. Helsinki Watch said the government was largely to blame for attacks against asylum seekers since the unification of Germany in 1990. The group said the government "disregarded warnings that East Germany was too burdened by its own problems to take on responsibility for asylum seekers and assigned asylum seekers to the East long before the necessary infrastructure had been created." In another development Thursday, the justice minister urged Germans to turn out en masse for a protest in Berlin on Nov. 8 against racism. "Civil courage is what's needed most at this hour," said Sabine Leutenscher-Schnaurrenberger. "All citizens of our country are urged to commit themselves on Nov. 8 in Berlin against hate and violence and to more understanding and tolerance in our community," she said in a statement. President Richard von Weizsäcker, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, other politicians and business leaders are expected to attend the demonstration. The premier of Bavaria, Max Streibl, however, has hurt plans for a show of political unity by declining to join the rally. The justice minister promised that those who give the so-called Hitler salute in public would be punished. She said she was also investigating whether slightly altered Nazi signs, uniforms and salutes could be punished "when they give the impression of Nazi symbols." Young rightist extremists have begun giving the traditional straight-armed fascist salute with the last two fingers bent under, instead of the flat hand thrust in the air, to technically circumvent German law that makes it a crime to advocate Nazism and use its symbols. (Reuters, AP)

Revamped Police Slow Albanian Slide Into Chaos

By David Binder
WASHINGTON — Albania, racked by violent public disorders both before and after democratic elections in March, appears to have halted what was widely perceived as a gradual descent into anarchy, a senior official from Tirana and U.S. diplomats said. Although bands of robbers still roam the countryside, the recently reorganized police forces have managed to isolate them, using vehicles and communications equipment acquired from Italy, said

Bashkim Koplika, the minister of interior, who is visiting the United States. "Public order is not quite good," he said, "but it is better." Last winter, a wave of looting swept Albania as hungry villagers sought to augment their meager food supplies. Warehouse were plundered in Kavaje, Durres, Fier, and other cities. Then and later, armed gangs robbed citizens and foreigners in Tirana, the capital, and other cities. Through the summer, the Albanian police were reorganized, and

nearly one-third of the 2,600 officers who had served the former Communist government were purged, Mr. Koplika said. In the battle against crime, draconian measures were sometimes taken. In June, when two brothers were apprehended after they had robbed a family of five of the equivalent of \$50 and bludgeoned them to death, they were publicly hanged in Tirana. Mr. Koplika, who is also a deputy prime minister, said that under a new law the police can now frisk people on the street for weapons

and will begin investigating crimes on the spot instead of leaving that task to special commissions, as was the Communist practice. The economy of Europe's poorest country remains in bad straits, Mr. Koplika said, with many industrial plants working at only 5 percent of capacity and unemployment widespread. But agriculture has picked up as a result of privatization of 90 percent of property that had been collective during 46 years of Communist rule, according to Mr. Koplika and to a State Department official.

At the Border, EC Bigwigs Get A Big Headache

BRUSSELS — Just two months before the European Community tears down its internal borders, Jacques Delors, head of the EC Commission and an architect of the plan, has found that red tape still rules at the frontiers. A plane carrying Mr. Delors, other members of the commission and diplomats from the French city of Strasbourg to Brussels on Tuesday night was diverted to Charleroi airport in southern Belgium. There immigration officials delayed the 60 members of the group for 45 minutes while they checked all passports by hand. The usual procedure is for these officials to be waved through. "It was a ridiculous and brutal application of the law," a Commission source said. Tempers, he added, became quite frayed.

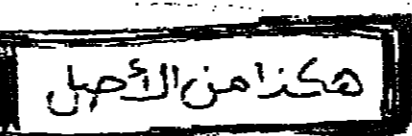
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Spassky Wins 26th Game. Trailing Fischer by 9-5
BELGRADE — Boris Spassky won the 26th game of his \$5 million chess match against Bobby Fischer on Thursday. Mr. Fischer leads 9-5 and needs just one more victory for the \$5 million victory check.

Mr. Spassky, playing white, slowly squeezed Mr. Fischer into an inextricable situation. Mr. Fischer resigned on the 58th move. "Boris played very well," he conceded afterward. The next game is to take place on Saturday.

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CAMPAIGN '92 / THE TONE OF THE

ELECTION NOTES

Perot Wins the Spending Race, Hands Down

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot has spent \$36.7 million of his own money on his presidential bid this month, and already has spent more than President George Bush or Governor Bill Clinton are allowed to spend on their entire campaigns, according to election finance reports.

Documents that Mr. Perot's campaign filed with the Federal Election Commission show that the Texas billionaire parted with \$10.7 million for his campaign between Oct. 15 and Oct. 26. That brings to \$36.7 million the amount Mr. Perot has spent since entering the race Oct. 1. Most of the money has gone to a national advertising blitz unseen in politics and rivaling even some of the most aggressive corporate ad campaigns.

Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton are limited to spending the \$55.2 million each received from taxpayers for the fall campaign. Their aides also can spend about \$10 million on their behalf.

In all, Mr. Perot has spent \$38.7 million, all but \$1.3 million of it his own, since first filing with an independent bid in February. Mr. Perot has no spending limit because he is paying his own way. (AP)

From Heights of Diplomacy to Lows of Politics

WASHINGTON — This was not the way James A. Baker 3d wanted his career as a statesman to end.

Only 10 weeks ago he was dealing with presidents and foreign ministers, mediating between Israelis and Arabs, a serious candidate for the Nobel Peace Prize.

On Sunday, he was sitting uncomfortably on a steel folding chair in a hillside in Billings, Montana, listening to voters ask President Bush about elementary schools and gun control.

A plucky Montana approacher, Mr. Baker tried to start a conversation, but the icy White House chief of staff, notoriouslyaverse to pressing the flesh, retreated toward his command post in a nearby motor home.

Too bad, for a few minutes later Mr. Bush sought to praise Mr. Baker, his best friend and comrade-in-arms, for his part in winning the Cold War.

"I don't know whether he's standing around modestly in the background," the president said, his eyes darting around the grassy stage, "but our secretary of state, now with me in the White House, Jim Baker... Where is he?"

This presidential campaign has been like that for Mr. Baker. Once the most powerful secretary of state in a generation, he has been reduced to a mere campaign chief at the mercy of all the uncontrollable elements an election year can offer, from a volatile, vengeful electorate to a moody candidate and a fratricidal party. (LAT)

When Going Gets Tough, Tough Spend More

WASHINGTON — Congressional campaign spending has risen to record levels this year as far more lawmakers than usual face tough fights to hold on to their seats, records show.

In past years incumbency has almost guaranteed re-election for House members. But in 1992, voter hostility toward Washington has made incumbency a stumbling block even though officeholders still carry an advantage in raising funds.

The average House incumbent spent \$292,949 in the 21 months ending Sept. 30, up 27 percent from the same period two years earlier. The average for Senate incumbents, which is not comparable to 1989-1990 spending because different states are involved, is \$2.3 million. (NYT)

In Odd Political Season, Odds Have Changed

NEW YORK — There are polls. And then there is Ladbrokes. The London betting house, which calls itself the largest bookmaker in the world, has changed the odds on the presidential race. Those on the president have been cut from 3-to-1 to 5-to-2, while those on Mr. Clinton have gone from 1-to-6 to 1-to-4. Mr. Perot remains at 20-to-1. (NYT)

1980's Independent Supports Democrat

WASHINGTON — John Anderson, whose independent candidacy was the wild card in the 1980 presidential race, urged independent voters to support the Democratic candidate, Bill Clinton.

In Denver, where he was appearing with Mr. Clinton's running mate, Senator Al Gore, Mr. Anderson said he soured on Ross Perot when he dropped out of the race last summer. Mr. Anderson said Mr. Perot was "temperamentally unsuited" for the White House. (WP)

Quote-Unquote

Bill Baier, a voter from Grand Rapids, Michigan, on the candidates: "The media tears them all down, so nobody looks good. So you don't really vote for anyone. All you're left with is: Who will do the least damage?" (NYT)

Away From the Hustings

- Taking the prescription antihistamine Hismasal with several other drugs can cause dangerous heart-rhythm problems, the Food and Drug Administration said. The company that manufactures Hismasal has agreed to send letters to doctors cautioning them about the risk in patients who use the antihistamine with the anti-fungal drugs ketoconazole or itraconazole or the antibiotic erythromycin.
- As much as \$1 billion will be invested in riot-damaged areas of Los Angeles by U.S., European and Japanese companies in the next several years, according to Peter V. Ueberroth, chairman of the group overseeing the city's redevelopment. He said that as many as 500 companies would be involved.
- Astronauts aboard the shuttle Columbia placed materials outside the spacecraft to see how well they might hold up as part of a satellite re-space station. More than 350 samples were mounted on the shuttle's 50-foot robot arm and extended from the payload bay.
- A lawsuit to force the Pentagon to release 4,800 photographs of the remains of American servicemen unaccounted for in the Vietnam War has been filed by the daughter of a missing soldier. Pentagon officials have said the photos, which have been received from North Vietnamese archives, will be made available to family members of servicemen identified in them.
- State and local governments will have to continue to reduce spending and curtail services because of rising health care costs and revenue shortfalls resulting from the sluggish economy, according to a report by two national associations of state officials.
- Children from middle-class families are as likely as poor children to suffer losses in intelligence after exposure to low levels of lead early in life, according to a new study. The study appears to answer critics who have suggested that research on the exposure of poor children to lead might have failed to take into account other factors that could affect intelligence.
- A disputed drug that proponents say relieves some AIDS symptoms will undergo clinical trials, federal health officials said. Government scientists said they have agreed to work with several groups designing trials to test the safety and effectiveness of using low levels of alpha interferon as a therapy for people infected with the virus that causes AIDS. (AP, WP, NYT, UPI, LAT)

In Attack Mode, Bush Puts the Focus Squarely on Trust

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Buoyed by a belief that the Republican attack on Governor Bill Clinton's character is working, President George Bush, reinvigorated, is campaigning on a single theme: trust.

Waving his arms in triumph at new public opinion polls and trumpeting the recent signs of economic growth, Mr. Bush has been working through a crescendo of rallies that end with a blizzard of red, white and blue confetti and balloons.

Growing more boisterous with each event, the president cheerfully revised his epithet for Senator Al Gore, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, from "Ozone Man" to a simple "Ozone," a reference to the senator's defense of the environment.

As his attack on Mr. Clinton mounted and the crowd here shouted louder and louder for him to "give 'em hell," Mr. Bush flashed his off-center grin and told them to be patient because "I haven't attacked the media yet."

Mr. Bush tried out a new closing line for his speech here Wednesday night, but was so excited that he could not seem to form the words. Trying to say he would do his "level best to lead this country to new heights," Mr. Bush ended up proclaiming something like "new hussies." Undaunted, he waved and left the stage.

Much of Mr. Bush's exuberance seemed to spring from two new tracking polls, including one by the Gallup Organization that suggested the race was tightening dramatically.

But the real situation remained unsettled, as the other showed no real change in the contest between Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton. A tracking poll involves daily interviewing over an extended period of time with new results combined and released two days at a time.

Along the trail, Mr. Bush mentioned a host of opponents besides Clinton: Jimmy Carter, the "talking heads" in Washington, prison inmates in Arkansas, the national teachers' union, "environmental extremists," trial lawyers and "the gridlock guys," his term for members of Congress.

But Mr. Bush, whose strategy has been for months to try to get within a few points of Mr. Clinton and then close the gap by arguing that he is the more trustworthy candidate, saved his strongest fire for Mr. Clinton's track record and his assertion that the Democratic nominee is trying to "be all things to all people."

In Ohio, a state where he is behind but must win, Mr. Bush stood at every stop in front of a sign proclaiming that the particular city "trusts Bush." He asked voters whom they trusted to run the military, to keep taxes low, hold families together and uphold the nation's morals. At one point, the actor Bruce Willis, who introduced the president at two stops, even said Mr. Bush would make a more trustworthy baby sitter.

While the president campaigned, his staff began running two new commercials driving home the cho-

sen theme for the final days. The spots showed people on the streets of Cincinnati questioning Mr. Clinton's honesty. One said, "I think he's full of hot air." Another said: "He dodged the draft. He can't be straight on anything."

In case the point was still unclear, Mr. Bush spelled it out explicitly to a crowd of 10,000 in Strongsville, near Cleveland. "I tell you what's going to decide this election," he said, "It's going to be character and trust."

Campaign aides acknowledged that Mr. Bush was still struggling on the electoral map. The Bush camp is ceding important states, like California, New York and Illinois, to Mr. Clinton and is building a strategy based on regaining enough Republican strength to hold Texas, Florida and the rest of the South, and come from behind in states like Ohio, Michigan, Missouri and Wisconsin.

Mr. Bush's travel schedule for the coming days reflects that: Michigan and Missouri, then Wisconsin on Saturday.

Perot Is Beginning to Get Tangled in Some Contradictions



Ross Perot acknowledging the greetings of a crowd of more than 5,000 supporters as he made a campaign appearance in Denver.

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a presidential election in which personal credibility has become a key issue, Ross Perot now finds himself subjected to some of the same charges of half-truths and contradictions that have bedeviled his two opponents for the White House.

Supporters of President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton argue that Mr. Perot's late entry into the race spared him the kind of scrutiny his candidates have received — for example, Mr. Bush for his role in the Iran-contra affair and other scandals, and Mr. Clinton for his draft record and personal life.

didn't want to take part in what he thought were the phony exercises of politics, like giving speeches.

• Mr. Perot has asserted on numerous occasions that he is "the servant" of his campaign volunteers and that he will follow their will. But he quit three months ago without consulting them, and rejected their pleas at the time that he reconsider. Only after he had decided to return to the race did he take what he said was a poll of his volunteers to determine whether they wanted him back in the race. To nobody's surprise, they said "yes."

When Mr. Perot has been asked about these contradictions — as he was this week by reporters questioning his account of an alleged death threat against him, he erupted in anger. His aides were just as adamant.

"If Mr. Perot took an oath that it's true, it's true," said his spokeswoman Sharon Holman. "End of story."

Another longtime employee, Murphy Martin, said it was "reprehensible" to question Mr. Perot's word.

• Although he has presented his campaign as a grass-roots effort, representing "the little people like me," Mr. Perot has relied on television advertising more than any other candidate in history — spending \$24 million in the first two weeks of October and millions more since then. He has had little contact with his volunteers and, until Sunday, declined to make any public appearances.

But in the course of his off-again, on-again campaign, the Texas billionaire's own words have sometimes been at odds:

• Mr. Perot has said repeatedly that the campaign should focus on issues, specifically the deficit and the economy, and that personal charges and negative campaigning would have no place. But nine days before the election he went on national television to charge the 270 Republicans with "dirty tricks," and then acknowledged the next day he had no proof of the charges.

• He denounced lobbyists as "these guys with their alligator shoes," and asserted that only he among the candidates was not involved in the Washington power and influence game. Yet since the 1980s he and his company has given hundreds of thousands of dollars to presidential and congressional campaigns, and parlayed the gifts into access to lobby for his commercial interests.

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Moreover, his main source for the allegations that top Bush aides planned to tap his telephone and doctor a photograph of his daughter is a former prison guard named Scott Barnes, whom Mr. Perot knew to be the author of sometimes outrageous fabrications. Using Mr. Barnes's scanty evidence, Mr. Perot helped persuade the FBI to launch a "sting" operation against the Texas chairman of the Bush-Quayle campaign, James Oberwever, in which an undercover agent offered Mr. Oberwever information purportedly stolen from Mr. Perot. The sting failed.

• He said in an interview in June: "In my lifetime, I've hired investigators only three or four times at a maximum." But business associates say Mr. Perot has used investigators on countless assignments over the decades, trying to dig up dirt on business rivals or perceived adversaries. The campaign even investigated some of his volunteers, who now charge that Mr. Perot violated a federal law limiting access to credit records.

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• When Mr. Perot said in July that he would not run for president, he gave one set of reasons: that he realized he couldn't win, that he feared a three-way electoral vote split would throw the election into the House and that the Democratic Party "has revitalized itself."

When he then entered the race Oct. 1, he said he had been mistaken, and that the issues had not been adequately addressed by Mr. Bush or Mr. Clinton. On Sunday he said the real reason he had dropped out was that he feared the Republicans would disrupt the wedding of his daughter Caroline.

Several key Perot aides said these explanations obscure the real reasons he quit: that he hated being criticized by the press, and that he

Surge for Texan May Have Hit Its Limit

By Dan Balz and Richard Morin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The surge of support for Ross Perot that began immediately after the presidential debates appears to have stopped, and Bill Clinton continues to lead President George Bush in the presidential race, according to a new Washington Post poll.

Mr. Clinton leads Mr. Bush by 44 percent to 34 percent among likely voters, with Mr. Perot at 19 percent, little changed from late last week. The margin of sampling error in the Post poll is plus or minus three percentage points.

Mr. Perot's accusations of Republican dirty tricks, which he later retracted, and his testy news conference with reporters on Monday have not reduced his overall support. But the Post poll and other recent polls suggest that he may have limited his ability to attract more voters in the campaign's final week.

Mr. Perot used the three presidential debates this month to refurbish his image with the voters, and his support jumped dramatically once they ended, roughly doubling in the Post and other polls. But that surge appears to have stopped abruptly.

The Democratic and Republican campaigns have anticipated that Mr. Perot could begin to fall in the polls because of the negative reaction and press coverage of his accusations. But the Post survey suggested that Mr. Perot may not drop much in the polls as Election Day approaches.

Nearly 9 out of 10 Perot voters (88 percent) said they strongly supported him, compared with about 8 out of 10 (79 percent) of Mr. Clinton's voters and nearly 3 out of 5 (74 percent) of Bush supporters.

Mr. Perot's surge has added an element of uncertainty and volatility to a race in which Mr. Clinton had maintained a solid lead for weeks.

Clinton strategists said the Democratic nominee continued to hold double-digit leads in states that together give him nearly the 270 electoral votes he needs to win. Bush strategists argue that the president is making up ground, particularly in Southern and Rocky Mountain states, and that a number of the major battleground states, from New Jersey to Ohio to Wisconsin, have begun to tighten.

Other news media polls put Mr. Clinton's lead at 6 to 10 points, while advisers to Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton said their private polls put Mr. Clinton's margin at about 7 percentage points. One poll released Wednesday showed Mr. Bush within 2 points, although few in either the Bush or Clinton campaign put much credence in that result.

But Robert M. Teeter, the president's campaign manager, acknowledged that Mr. Clinton has many more options for reaching 270 than does Mr. Bush.

The Post survey suggested that Mr. Clinton may be able to reverse the pattern of recent presidential elections in which large numbers of Democrats defected to the Republican nominee. At the same time, Mr. Bush is having unexpected difficulty keeping Republican voters in the fold.

According to the poll, 8 out of 10 Democrats said they were voting for Mr. Clinton this year, while 2 out of 3 self-described Republicans were voting for Mr. Bush.

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CIA Clamps Lid on the Iraq Bank Fraud Affair

By Elaine Sciolino
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In an unusual and harsh indictment of the Central Intelligence Agency's handling of a billion-dollar bank-fraud case involving Iraq, the agency's director has ordered all employees to cease speaking publicly about the matter and has forbidden them to destroy any related documents.

The directive sent this week by Robert M. Gates, the director, in a three-page message to every employee of the CIA, also acknowledged that the agency had failed to respond adequately to inquiries about the case from Congress and the Justice Department and vowed to improve cooperation with investigative bodies.

"I am sure that each of you shares my dismay in seeing the agency's integrity once more called into question," he said. The bank fraud case involves an illegal scheme that extended \$5 billion in unauthorized loans to Iraq and other countries by the Atlanta branch of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.

Some loans were used to finance Saddam Hussein's weapons programs, and there have been accusations that some of the money used for weapons was guaranteed by an American farm credit program.

At issue is which agency, the CIA or the Justice Department, is responsible for providing incomplete and therefore misleading information to prosecutors and the federal judge in Atlanta about the case.

Another unresolved question is why the CIA failed to provide the Justice Department with all intelligence documents related to the case.

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POLLS: Inexact Science of Finding the 'Likely' Voter

(Continued from page 1)

mining likely voters; different sets of questions and different scoring techniques are used for deciding who will and who will not vote. And all this is based on what people say they do and feel, rather than on solid facts. Finally, though pollsters are fairly skilled at finding those who have voted in the past, they do less well at estimating the potential effects of younger, newer members of the electorate.

That is complicating the pollsters' job this year. Registration data and absentee voter requests from across the country suggest heightened interest in next week's presidential race, suggesting a turnout well above 1988, when half of all eligible voters cast ballots.

Poll data support that conclusion: a mid-October Los Angeles Times survey four years ago found that 45 percent of voters said they were very interested in the presidential election. In the latest poll that figure is 64 percent. Just 36 percent of young adults were following the Bush-Dukakis contest

close in 1988. Now, 54 percent express such sentiments.

Another factor is the overemphasis on minor differences in the point spread.

All this is critical because the size of Mr. Clinton's lead seems to depend largely on how many of those untested but enthusiastic younger people pollsters allow through their "likely voter" window. Among the bigger pool of registered voters, Mr. Clinton has a wider lead.

Mr. Brennan is director of the Los Angeles Times Poll

CAMPAIGN: Few From Clinton

(Continued from page 1)

Perot's assertion that he is the only candidate not accepting public funds to finance his campaign. Mr. Clinton pointed out that Mr. Perot made his fortune processing government health insurance claims under state and federal contracts.

"Poor Ross Perot, with his three billion bucks," Mr. Clinton laughed.

Mr. Perot, who has launched fresh ads of his own and has a full schedule of rallies through the weekend, hit back Wednesday night at a rally in Denver. He made

no reference to Mr. Clinton's suggestion on Wednesday that he could play a role in a Clinton presidency.

Instead, he characterized Mr. Clinton as "a candidate from a rural state whose principal industry is raising chickens."

Mr. Perot mocked Mr. Bush as "a candidate whose philosophy is: If you don't do anything, things will get better."

He urged his partisans to persuade Bush supporters to switch because, he said, the president cannot win.

Women's 'Glass Ceiling' in Government

By Bill McAllister
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The same "ceiling" that is thwarting the advancement of women in corporations also blocks the careers of women in the federal government, according to a new survey, by the U.S. Merit Promotion Board, found that although nearly half the government's white-collar jobs are held by women, relatively few have access to executive and supervisory jobs. Only one in four supervisors is female, and on account for about one-third of senior federal executives, according to the report.

length of government service can explain "only some of the imbalance between men and women in higher grades," it read.

"Unfounded stereotypes and assumptions are creating a 'glass ceiling' within the government that denies women promotions and access to the government's best jobs," it added. Minority women and women with children appear to face more obstacles and win fewer promotions than others.

"It seems like the results are exactly what we have been saying for a number of years: Women are facing both institutional and attitudinal barriers in the government," said Lynn Eppard, legislative director of Federally Employed Women, which represents more than a mil-

lion current and retired federal workers. "The federal government is not a panacea."

Evangeline W. Swift, director of policy and evaluation for the Merit Systems Protection Board, who conducted the study, was surprised to find that the principal barriers to women appeared to be at the GS-9 and GS-11 levels, not the GS-13 level, which is regarded as the entry to supervisory jobs.

Ms. Swift said she was also startled to find that women were less likely to win promotions in their first five years of federal employment than men with the same qualifications and background.

People are still stereotyping women in the first five years of

their career, destroying the chances for many to advance to the top jobs in the bureaucracy, she said.

"If you can't get through the prerequisite hoops at the GS-9 and 11 levels in the early part of your career," she said, "you will never have them in the SES." She was referring to the senior executive service.

Titled "A Question of Equity: Women and the Glass Ceiling in the Federal Government," the 40-page report noted that the number of women in government has grown dramatically in the last two decades. But the progress of women in securing the top jobs has been so slow that women are likely to be underrepresented in the top jobs for 25 years or longer.

unpolluted areas. The changes that the administration is planning to propose would permit companies to install cheaper and less effective devices.

William G. Rosenberg, assistant administrator of the environmental agency, is a political appointee and close friend of the Bush campaign chairman, Robert M. Teeter. Mr. Rosenberg agreed to the plan despite warnings from his staff that it would endanger air quality, complicate regulation and anger environmentalists, according to officials.

Mr. Rosenberg did not consult the EPA administrator, William K. Reilly, before reaching agreement with the White House, officials said. Mr. Reilly must sign the proposal before it becomes public. Normally he approves recommendations of his assistants.

But Mr. Reilly, informed of the plan that Mr. Rosenberg had agreed to, said Wednesday that he intended "to look myself at the options."

U.S. Set to Dilute Clean-Air Rule

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Amid a barrage of environmental announcements during the last week before the election, the administration is quietly planning to weaken a key provision of the nation's clean air laws after the presidential contest, according to officials.

The plan, which would relax a regulation designed to preserve air quality in unpolluted areas, was finalized two weeks ago by high-ranking officials of the Environmental Protection Agency and Office of Management and Budget. The officials decided to delay announcement of the proposed change until after the election to shield President George Bush from probable criticism by environmentalists, officials said.

As the regulation stands today, industry must install state-of-the-art controls on new plants whose emissions pose a threat to the air quality of

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OPINION

INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Clinton's Qualifications

Bill Clinton is ahead in the presidential race not just because the competition is implausible and weak, although it is both those things. In the months that he has crisscrossed the country in the campaign he has had to make the affirmative case as well as that he is up to the job of president. We think he has shown he is up to it. No presidential candidate is ever perfect, but the people who continue to see this election as no more than a search for a least worst alternative by a process of elimination and default are wrong.

Mr. Clinton has been elected governor of his state six times; he has compiled an enviable and mostly progressive record there; understands the nuts and bolts of government; is aware of its limits yet enthusiastic (the most welcome change of all) about fulfilling its obligations; and has now conducted a tough and shrewd and admirable campaign in which he has shown himself capable of motivating masses of people and marshaling support on a broader stage.

George Bush says that Mr. Clinton has a character problem, the accusations being that the governor does not tell the truth and on too many issues tries to be on both sides. Our own sense is that those are precisely the traits that have, sadly, characterized the married president's career. Mr. Clinton seems to us to have displayed to the contrary a pretty remarkable constancy of purpose and view over his years in public life. He has mainly tried in ways that Mr. Bush has conspicuously not to make it a fairer, a genuinely kinder and gentler society. There's a pretty good test of character and family values and all the rest. Mr. Clinton has his defects as we all do, but the "character issue" that the president has raised is mostly bogus and a caricature.

The Democrats have produced not the caricature figure the Republicans portray but a well-credentialed, balanced and strong candidate who even in difficult times has a chance of being an excellent president as the incumbent has not been.

The governor has rightly said that the policies of the past 12 years have left the country with two deficits, the familiar budget deficit but an enormous social deficit at the same time. They point in contradictory directions; his focus has been on the second, in a way that has distinguished him from both his major rivals.

The educational system is failing; he has proposed extending Head Start to all eligible children, a new revolving fund to help support higher education, a system whereby recent graduates could repay their debt to the fund with community service and (well before the president paid him the compliment of proposing an alternative) a major effort to retain a work force facing increased foreign competition, defusing reconversion and other fundamental shifts in the domestic economy.

The candidate would step up spending on infrastructure and basic research as well, he says. He proposes health care reform; here, too, the president proposed a weak and incomplete alternative only under Democratic pressure three and a half years into

his term. Governor Clinton's plan is vague in many places as well, but he has indicated that he would be more aggressive, as government must be, in both controlling costs and broadening the tent to cover the uninsured.

He has said that as part of welfare reform he would crack down on fathers who fail to pay child support (again producing a response from the administration in the form of an echo) and would seek to adjust the relevant mechanisms — minimum wage, earned income tax credit — so that no child of parents working full-time, year-round would have to live below the poverty line.

A Clinton administration would not be cynically divisive on race in the way that the Reagan-Bush administrations have been; would defer to individual conscience on such issues as abortion, a healthy retreat on the part of government that one would think conservatives would be the first to applaud; would stop the packing of the courts in the direction of the past 12 years; and, if the candidate is to be believed, would in fact "clean House" in a way George Bush refused to do by supporting congressional campaign finance reform.

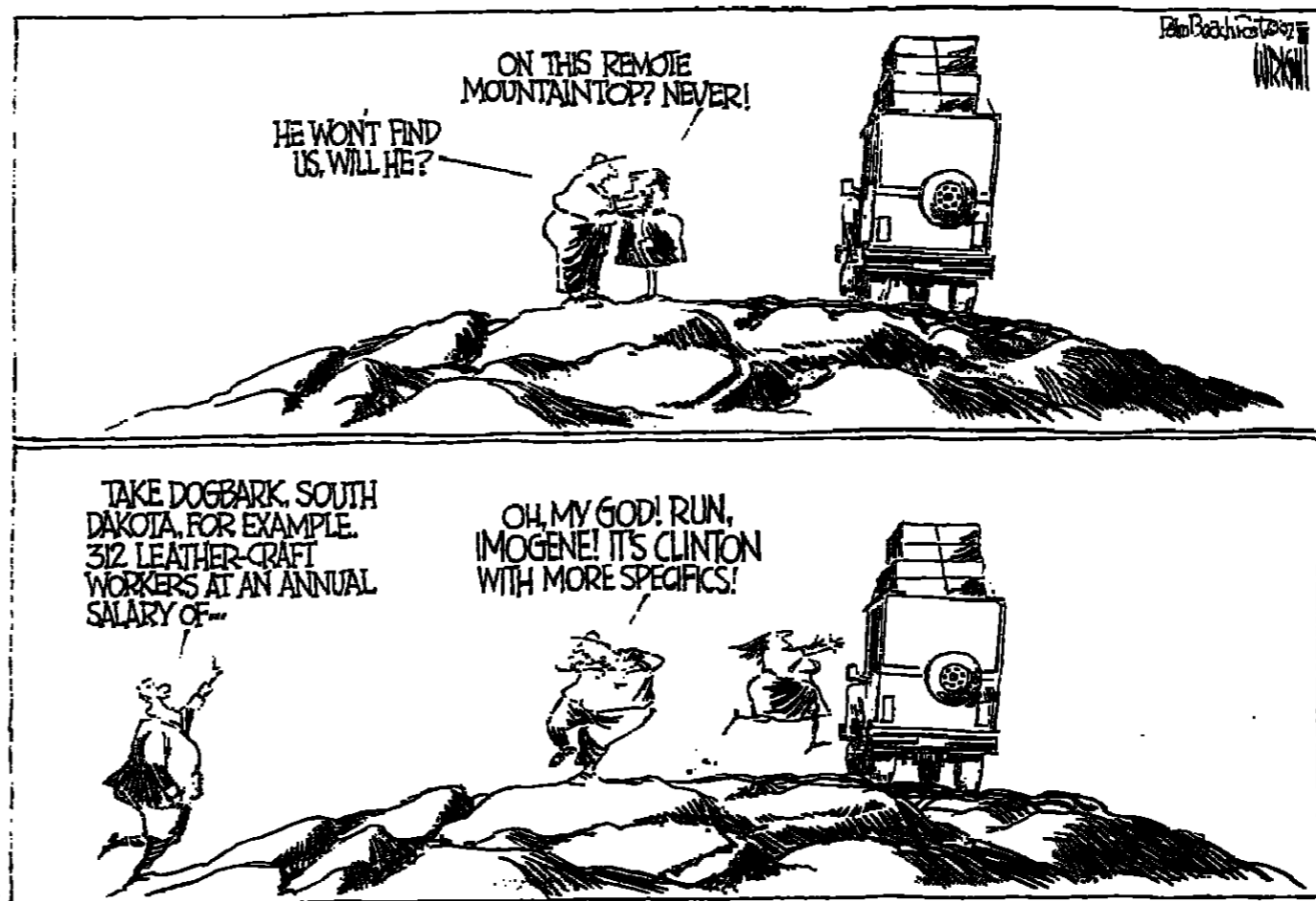
The governor is inexperienced in foreign affairs, but nothing in the campaign suggests that he would falter in the field; his responses on the subject have been good. His positions on questions of national defense and the defense budget (he would cut it more than Mr. Bush but less than many members of his own party want) have seemed to us about right. So, too, with his position on trade, on which he has mostly resisted his party's protectionists.

He has said pretty straightforwardly that he would not attack the deficit in his first few years in office, a mistake in our view. The deficit is expected to decline somewhat (but not enough) in the next several years on its own if the economy recovers and as the cost of the savings-and-loan bailout recedes. Mr. Clinton has basically promised only to make it no worse, and it is not clear how the tax increases and spending cuts he has outlined would let him do even that and still finance his ambitious agenda. He has said that if he does not have the money he will scale back the agenda.

But the difference is this: The government faces two enormous contradictory problems simultaneously in a weak economy — reducing the budget deficit while attacking social problems — and Mr. Bush would make both worse. He would increase the pressure on government by cutting taxes further. Ross Perot's campaign was largely founded on the notion that he would attack the deficit, but his impressive plan to do so has all but faded from view. Bill Clinton says he will try to ride both horses at the same time, as the country must — increase public investment, as he calls it, as much as he can without increasing either the deficit or the burden on the middle class.

Sure, he will have to compromise among these goals, but the man wants to govern, and after 12 years of people whose goal has been to immobilize the government, it is time to give him the chance.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.



Clinton, Catching the Mood, Is 'About Tomorrow'

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — For all its confusions and shortcomings, this surprising presidential campaign has helped restore badly needed balance to American politics. The Bush-Clinton-Perot race has undermined the notion that American elections belong exclusively to the political machines.

This year the personalities of the candidates have emerged with unusual clarity and force. So has the hunger in the electorate for a convincing narrative about America's future in this time of change. Bill Clinton has a convincing lead in polls because he has turned out to be the better storyteller.

Don't misunderstand. My point is not to echo Republican accusations of slick Wiltynism or to rediscover with shock that image building is at the heart of modern media campaigns. Campaign evasions and imagery are tools wielded by mechanics — the handlers, ad makers and consultants who run the polls, commercials and focus groups. But well-crafted legends become the vehicles for a nation's dreams and concerns.

Mr. Clinton's understanding of that difference is one of his competitive edges in this race.

In a conversation we had as the

primary season began, I asked him if he was concerned that George Bush would run not against Bill Clinton in the autumn but against Jimmy Carter. I figured former President Carter was still so unpopular with the electorate that Mr. Bush could profitably tag Mr. Clinton as another inexperienced Southern governor certain to revive the misery index.

"I hope he does run that way," Mr. Clinton responded without a second's hesitation. "It will just show the people that he is about yesterday, and I am about tomorrow."

Those words have echoed in my mind as Mr. Clinton has turned them into the campaign legend that now puts him convincingly in front of Mr. Bush in most opinion polls. Barring a last-minute turning of the tide, Clinton-as-tomorrow has prevailed over President Bush's efforts to impose another, much more negative identity on the Arkansas governor.

Mr. Bush has fitfully tried to tar Mr. Clinton with the Carter brush, but with no consistency and to no real effect. Not even the Double-Bubble ticket of Arkansas's Bill Clinton and Tennessee's Al Gore summoned Carterphobia into the campaign.

The Bush attacks on Mr. Clinton for avoiding the draft, leading demonstrations abroad and traveling to Moscow during the Vietnam War also have fallen flat, deflated by that same yesterday-vs-tomorrow dichotomy. By the time the attacks came, Mr. Clinton had firmly established his campaign identity as a forward-looking, policy-obsessed state executive carrying around a bundle of plans that just might bring change.

Clinton-as-traitor did not fit with Clinton-as-wonk. Voters had to discard one part of the image. The tactics used by State Department political appointees in trying to spread the smear and involve Mr. Clinton's mother helped make the choice easier for many.

This is the key to legend building in a political campaign. It bears some resemblance to the building of "legends" by spies operating in enemy territory. Each part of the elaborately constructed biography has to fit with every other part for the whole to be believable. That is where Mr. Clinton has outdone Mr. Bush, a collection of unaccountable parts, and Ross Perot, who has great difficulty establishing dividing lines between fact

and his paranoid, unprovable tales. The agonizing slowness of the U.S. economic recovery has stymied President Bush's effort to recast himself as a man for tomorrow. His sudden discovery late in the campaign of a plan to revive economic growth contrasts too sharply with his previous argument that the economy was recovering in its own.

Mr. Perot seemed to respond to the electorate's craving for a clear, comprehensive narrative about the future in his first run around the campaign track. Now he has blown his legend apart with his ludicrous stories about Bush sides doctored photos of his daughter, and Vietnamese hit squads on his lawn. Voters should no longer consider him a serious candidate.

Mr. Clinton seems to be on the way to convincing the electorate that he is, as he put it so many months ago, "about tomorrow." He understood the electorate's mood, and hopes, far better than did the Democratic heavyweights who refused to run against a supposedly unbeatable Bush.

That shows a blend of courage and vision that goes beyond campaign legend building. It may well be the decisive factor for enough voters to qualify Bill Clinton to be president.

The Washington Post.

Hong Kong Should Seize a Democratic Opportunity

By George Hicks

HONG KONG — For 150 years, Hong Kong has been a bridge between China and the West: a middleman in trade and an intermediary in culture. These two roles are like railway lines. If they do not run parallel, disaster will occur.

Chris Patten, the new governor of the colony, has exposed the underlying tension in Hong Kong's dual role which was temporarily swept under the carpet by his knowing, pro-China predecessor, Sir David Wilson. Mr. Patten is a passionate believer in such Western values as democracy, the rule of law, an independent judiciary, human rights and accountability of executive power. He represents much that is anathema to the regime in Beijing. His policy of introducing the maximum amount of democracy to Hong Kong compatible with China's own Basic Law for the territory has put China and Brit-

ain on a collision course, even though the plan falls short of Hong Kong's aspirations and Britain's 1984 proposals for full democracy.

There is no doubt that Hong Kong people would like more democracy. In the first direct elections to the nominal parliament, the Legislative Council, in September 1991, the United Democrats received overwhelming support. The case for more democracy was eloquently argued by Mr. Patten in his landmark policy speech on Oct. 7. Democracy, he insisted, was more than just a philosophical ideal. It was also an essential element in the pursuit of economic progress. He said that without the rule of law buttressed by democratic institutions, "investors are left unprotected." And "without an independent judiciary enforcing laws democratically en-

acted, businesses will be vulnerable to arbitrary political decisions taken on a whim — a sure recipe for a collapse in confidence and a powerful deterrent to investors from overseas."

Above all, democracy "provides a well-ordered system for a mature and sophisticated people to have a say in how their community is run, and to tell those running it without fear where and when they have got it wrong." The governor's proposals for more democracy do not infringe the letter of the Basic Law drawn up by China for the territory, but they certainly negate the spirit. Political reform and increased accountability are definitely not on Beijing's agenda for Hong Kong. To allow such heresies would be to risk their spread into China, challenging the legitimacy of China's communist rule. China wants Britain to condition Hong Kong so that the 6 million residents who pass to Chinese control in 1997 will be docile, politically apathetic and thoroughly intimidated.

For a decade before Mr. Patten's arrival, Britain's willingness, in the name of realism, to act as China's henchman in forcing Hong Kong to converge with a model of government dictated by Beijing stands as a disgraceful, but now apparently ended, chapter in history. The new policy enables Britain to set the moral high ground. It also gives Hong Kong a last chance to organize itself politically so that it will at least stand a fighting chance of resisting Beijing's oppressive embrace and preserving its own identity, life-style and freedom.

The central question is whether Hong Kong will seize this opportunity or will capitulate in the face of massive Chinese intimidation. Forced to choose between the risk of destroying the territory's prosperity — vital as that is to China's own economy — and allowing more democracy in Hong Kong, Beijing will resolutely oppose political reform. It will calculate, probably correctly, that when the people of Hong Kong see their property threatened, they will lose their infatuation with democracy.

Only hours after Mr. Patten's speech, China went on the offensive. It charged that his reforms deviated from the basic provisions of the Chinese-British joint declaration of 1984 and the Basic Law. China has warned that it will reverse any such deviations in 1997, and not allow Hong Kong's new airport to be built without Beijing's support.

Mr. Patten is likely to call a referendum to seek popular backing for his proposals. Public opinion polls show that he has overwhelming approval. But that could change when China's threats start to sink in. Beijing may well foment unrest in the colony to further undermine support for the proposed democratic reforms.

Already there are signs that Hong Kong is beginning to lose its nerve. Some legislative councilors who supported Mr. Patten are starting to sit on the fence; others have begun to back China. The rich who have foreign passports do not want to confront

China over the issue of democracy. They want to make as much money as possible in the next five years before getting out if the going gets rough.

Unlike Mr. Patten, who will be leaving in 1997, the overwhelming majority of the population has no choice but to stay. They are understandably vulnerable to intimidation.

In addition to its strategy of intimidating Hong Kong, China will do its utmost to drive a wedge between the people and their popular new governor. China's recent claim that Mr. Patten's proposed democratic reforms are in breach of a secret agreement with Britain is an attempt to isolate the governor and make him appear solely responsible for bad relations between China and Hong Kong.

The full disclosure on Wednesday of the correspondence did not support China's claim that there was a secret agreement, but it did serve to confirm Hong Kong's mistrust of both China and Britain for attempting to negotiate their future in secret.

The struggle over Hong Kong goes deeper than an ideological clash between Western democracy and a Communist state. It is an irreconcilable cultural conflict between the descendants of Hobbes and Locke, who believe in the rule of law, human rights and democracy, and a regime in Beijing that rejects these values.

The writer, an Australian economist and author of several books on Asia, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Gross National Letdown

President George Bush smiled when he learned this week that America's economic growth during the third quarter reached a surprising 2.7 percent, almost twice the previous rate. But his smile should not be broad. The new figure almost certainly exaggerates the health of the economy, which continues to creep along at a painfully slow pace.

Even the 2.7 figure is half the normal rate of recovery and not enough to bring down unemployment. And there are plenty of reasons to question whether the third-quarter pace will continue. Part of the uptick was due to an aberrant surge in defense spending, another part to consumers drawing down savings at an unsustainable rate. And the figure may well be revised downward once

the Commerce Department checks its technical procedures for handling inflation.

So after scouring the new data, what picture emerges? The economy is growing, but barely. Unemployment is not likely to fall very much. Wages will probably continue to stagnate. The picture is not alarming, but neither is it encouraging. Unless the fourth quarter produces dramatic improvement, the first order of business for the new Congress will be to stimulate the economy with a package of temporary tax cuts and accelerated infrastructure investment. The package will have to be big enough to matter, but self-liquidating so that Wall Street need not fear a substantial increase in the federal debt.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

More Puzzle Pieces

Not only was American policy toward Iraq flawed in the run-up to the invasion of Kuwait, but it becomes increasingly clear that its execution was exceedingly careless. The policy, up until the invasion in 1990, was to try to bribe the Iraqis with many kinds of support into more civilized conduct toward their neighbors. That, notoriously, didn't work. Now, bit by bit, details are emerging on the various levers to which first the Reagan administration and then the Bush administration went.

Representative Henry Gonzalez, chairman of the House Banking Committee, has been carrying on a one-man investigation and crusade on this subject since immediately after Kuwait fell. This week he took his most recent findings to a hearing of the Senate Banking Committee, where he offered evidence that the United States authorized the export of American computers and software to Iraq's super-gum project. Earlier the State Department denied that the United States had approved any exports for the project. Now it says that its previous statement was intended to refer only to munitions, not to auxiliary equipment like computers to design them.

The Senate Banking Committee came up with a letter from the secretary of state, James Baker, to the secretary of commerce, Robert Moskacher, expressing alarm at

"Iraq's extraordinarily aggressive weapons proliferation efforts" and requesting tighter control of exports. That letter, as Senator Donald Riegle pointed out, was written eight days before Iraq invaded Kuwait.

A lot of pieces have been contributed to this mosaic, but the full picture is not yet apparent. A number of congressional inquiries are going forward, but so far they are all on separate tracks headed in different directions. As Mr. Gonzalez observed, his House committee does not have jurisdiction over export controls. That is why he went to the Senate committee, which does. But that hearing was the Senate Banking Committee's first flicker of interest in the subject.

Similarly, Senator David Boren and his intelligence committee have been looking into the collusion between the CIA and the Justice Department, but the committee does not have jurisdiction over the Justice Department. The Judiciary Committee, which does have jurisdiction, seems to be in a trance.

The dimensions of the Iraq affair are turning it into a test for Congress. If it wants the answers to which it and the rest of the country are entitled, it is going to have to organize an investigation capable of bridging the jurisdictional boundaries that are keeping each part of the story segmented from the others.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Help Britain Persuade China To Ease Up on Hong Kong

By Clare Hollingsworth

HONG KONG — There is growing anxiety here that Beijing is in a hurry to not kill, the goose that lays the golden egg — Hong Kong. Although deep concern is still generally expressed in private, many traders, bureaucrats, clerks and housewives who normally show but little interest in politics are very disturbed.

The catalyst was Beijing's response to Governor Chris Patten's proposals for political reform and the new Hong Kong airport. Unfortunately, the Chinese are convinced that almost every action taken by British bureaucrats, bankers or business people is designed to promote jobs for themselves or profit for their companies.

Indeed, many Chinese believe that the British will not only take all the financial reserves and the municipal silver when they leave in 1997, but the light bulbs as well.

Beijing's response was issued by the director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, Lu Ping. He asserted that any aircraft using the new airport would be denied the use of Chinese airspace. In fact, it would be virtually impossible for planes to land or take off without using Chinese airspace.

Further, there is resentment and opposition by many now in power in China to the governor's plans for political reform and increasing democracy at the grass-roots level. Democracy is still a dirty word among the elderly Maoist hard-liners in Beijing, although this attitude is likely to change as younger reformers gradually rise to positions of responsibility.

Obviously, the British want to leave Hong Kong as a prosperous city in order that they and their friends in the United States, Europe, Australia and Asia can continue to use and enjoy this superb gateway to China and make the odd buck while they do it.

Many foreigners living and working in Hong Kong recall the fears of 15 to 20 years ago, when it was stressed that the British could do absolutely nothing about increasing the length of the lease on the New Territories. "We are dependent on China for water, if they threaten to cut off the supply there is little or nothing we could do about it," senior officials said, adding that Hong Kong also imported a good deal of fresh food from China.

It is vital that foreign diplomats and visiting ministers support Britain. They, too, enjoy the splendid facilities Hong Kong provides: its deep water harbor, good hotels and political and press freedoms, combined with financial liberty and low taxation.

The Chinese over the border, in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone, also share the prosperity of Hong Kong, but officials there lack the clout of foreign diplomats.

Britain needs backing, too, from representatives of other governments, because the Chinese believe that the Prime Minister John Major will shortly be thrown out of No. 10 Downing Street. From Beijing, Mr. Major's chances of winning the next elections are seen as remote. Therefore, they reason, Chris Patten will lead to his resignation and the appointment of a new, probably Labor governor, who the Chinese expect will be easier to handle.

Of course, such speculation may well be completely wrong. And Mr. Patten is energetic, intelligent and a good politician with genuine charm. He may yet persuade the Chinese to take a more moderate line. For Beijing must know that any political or economic disturbance that affects the business and banking workings of Hong Kong could wound the goose.

International Herald Tribune.

Uncle Sam Is Going Bananas

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — The U.S. of A.: winner of the Cold War, model to the world, heir to global leadership and greatness, incipient banana republic. Banana republic?

Banana-republichood is attained when political, business and community leaders do things that are plainly stupid and self-destructive, and when they cannot pull themselves together to fix obvious wrongs and advance the plain national interest.

Just read the newspapers in the last few days and contemplate the creeping decrepitude.

Friends and family buried Yoshihiro Hatton on Monday in Japan. He was a 16-year-old exchange student in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Looking for a party, he knocked on the wrong door, was told to "freeze," didn't understand the word, and was shot dead with a .44 magnum pistol.

The Japanese were astonished that such a thing could happen. In their country, private handguns are prohibited. In almost all Western democracies, handguns cannot be purchased without a waiting period, a license and a good reason.

Only in America can a tiny fraction of the population (Francis X. Stroman, the National Rifle Association) "convince" political "leaders" that American freedoms depend on easy access to handguns and semiautomatic weapons, and that the killing with handguns of 12,000 people in 1990 was "the American way."

Helmut Kohl told his fellow Germans this week that he would raise taxes to cut his government's staggering budget deficit. Germans are quite conservative and already more heavily taxed than Americans. But rather than see his newly unified nation go down the economic drain, Chancellor Kohl finally stood up, took his political woodwork and asked his countrymen for sacrifice.

The United States is heading toward a \$5 billion national debt, and few American politicians dare to suggest paying bills and sacrificing to save the nation. The only politician to have done so and survived is not exactly a politician and has his own private fortune.

That daring fellow is Ross Perot — whose virtues as an economic truth-teller seem somewhat clouded by his rather erratic behavior. Mr. Perot can be very scary. No one that strange, unpredictable and risky has come near national power in any other industrial democracy since before World War II.

As Yogi Berra said when told that Dublin had elected its first Jewish mayor, "Only in America."

Almost only in America could one imagine tolerating a \$400 billion annual deficit and a \$4 trillion accumulated national debt. Only here, perhaps, can politicians talk about "growing out" of the deficit. If my banana republic tried to sell America that painless baloney, it would cut off the supply of international loans.

Or take the case of Robert Stempel, whose board of directors just forced him out as CEO of General Motors. During the last two years in his North American operations alone, Mr. Stempel led his company to a \$12 billion loss. In the last dozen years he and his predecessors have presided over the demolition of one of America's greatest corporations.

Almost all the while, the executives of GM were awarding themselves fat yearly raises and bonuses — and laying off workers. Boards of directors in almost any public corporation abroad would have bought jobs for themselves and sent them off long ago to the year-round golf course.

Or ponder George Bush's charge that Ross Perot is "nutty" for proposing a 30-cent increase in gas taxes. (Bill Clinton also opposes the idea, but secretly likes it, maybe.) Mr. Bush must think it is comically nutty, then, for gas taxes to be eight times higher in the U.S. than Europe and four times America's in Japan.

But higher carbon taxes mean greater energy efficiency (America's is about half theirs), lower growth in air pollution, smaller oil import bills and, above all, greater security.

Right now, the United States buys more than half its oil from the Gulf. This means that every time some Gulf messiah has a yen for Saudi Arabia, the United States has to go to war. This could happen only in an America fast nurturing the mentality of banana-republichood.

For a decade, Japan and other Asians have been trading America's pants service this year. A "Canadian" baseball team was the World Series. If Americans don't shape up, in 10 years Mexico will be buying Rockefeller Center.

The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: The Price of a Poet

PARIS — Like a good many other things the manufacture of poetry is either a very good speculation or a very bad one. Milton got five pounds only for "Paradise Lost," but Milton was not a fashionable poet, and it took people a long time to find out that "Paradise Lost" was really a poem. Crabbe managed to extract over four thousand pounds for his rustic tales and sketches, which would have been better if they had been written in good honest prose at once. Coleridge never commanded high prices, although some of his work is matchless. Byron could ask whatever he liked.

1917: King's Hospitality

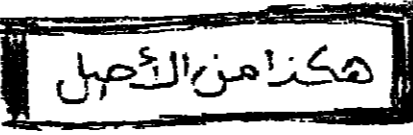
LONDON — The members of the United States Congress, who are studying war conditions here, had lunch today (Oct. 29) at the House of Commons with Mr. Balfour. They afterwards heard Mr. Lloyd George

speak in the House, and what he said impressed upon them Britain's determination to win the war. "Nothing has touched us so deeply as yesterday's visit to Windsor Castle," said one of the delegates. "The King threw everything open to us. We attended the service in St. George's chapel and we were greatly moved when at the close of the service the organ played 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' the first time in history that this has been done."

1942: Children at Drill

MOSCOW — [From our New York edition:] The Council of People's Commissars issued a decree today (Oct. 29) introducing military training in Russian elementary schools. All boys and girls will begin training under Red Army officers, at the age of eight years and continue to eighteen. Under the new program boys will be trained in both single-handed fighting and platoon exercises. Girls will be taught to be war nurses or radio or telephone operators.

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OPINION

Decided, With Bunkerism Tipping the Balance

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Perhaps you, too, have had a rough time this year deciding which American presidential candidate you are less against. Here is one Undecided Voter reached a decision: I reached for my key trigger.

generation ago, I saw that rogance of insiderdom destroy an administration and many people's lives; that is why the need for Washington glasnost seizes me now.

agness, but I have learned from hard experience not to trust Mr. Bush. (Perotnia is not an option.) My own key trigger this year, which is probably not that people's, is bunkerism — a corrosive penchant for secrecy, compounded by ethical blindness to conflict of interest. A generation ago, I saw that arrogance of insiderdom destroy an administration and many people's lives; that is why the need for Washington glasnost seizes me now.

As a test, I submitted a question to Mr. Clinton last month about more open government: Did he support extension of the Freedom of Information Act, which permits citizen and press access to unclassified papers in executive departments, to cover Congress and the White House? On any other subject, I would get a call back from Clinton aide George Stephanopoulos the same day; but on this, silence.

After weeks of pestering came this fudge: "I support principles of FOIA... Having said that, I have not studied the particular policy questions raised by extending FOIA to Congress and the White House."

Having ducked, Mr. Clinton added soothingly: "As president, I would look at this issue with a strong preference for public disclosure."

He would sell dangerous F-15s to Saudi Arabia and keep open unnecessary defense installations to pick up a few votes, but on a matter that might open up closed-door political operations in the White House — thereby keeping them clean — Mr. Clinton and his policy wonks were too busy to study the policy question. That puts those few of us whose votes are triggered by excessive secrecy between Little Rock and a hard place.

The hard place is George Bush's refusal to permit independent investigation of obstruction of justice within his Justice Department. He has just personally and publicly joined Attorney General William Barr, his former CIA aide, in the Iraqgate cover-up.

Asked on Wednesday by Charles Gibson of ABC's "Good Morning America" about accusations in this space, Mr. Bush replied: "He's making charges that are

not true... The Justice Department had 40 lawyers that are nonpolitical. And they looked at these charges out of the parison House [Judiciary] Committee and they said there isn't anything here. Forty that are nonpolitical wrote a 97-page report."

The president is associating himself with the unsigned apology for nonfeasance attached to his attorney general's rejection of the House's first call for independent counsel. The "career prosecutors" so often cited therein, whom Mr. Bush misidentifies as 40 "nonpolitical" lawyers, are mainly his political appointees. Most of these whitewashes serve at his pleasure, and their jobs depend on his re-election.

The real career prosecutors at Justice include many who have been on the phone to me to express their disgust at the 97-page Barr apology — a document already exposed as misleadingly inadequate by the recent CIA-FBI accusations.

These veteran straight arrows will not risk retaliation by volunteering evidence to their political boss's patsy prosecutor — but will testify about their superior's wrongful interference when a grand jury is convened by a court-appointed independent counsel.

Now to my voting trigger. Mr. Clinton's reluctance to stand foursquare against unnecessary secrecy is troubling, but Mr. Bush's embrace on Wednesday of a document that may figure in a criminal conspiracy is far worse. His encouragement of Mr. Barr's stonewalling places the Iraqgate scandal in the Oval Office.

New York Times columnists traditionally do not endorse any candidate, and I'm for traditional values. But any reader who cannot figure out against whom this lifelong Republican is voting this year isn't trying. *The New York Times*.

When Journalists Seem Irrelevant

By Richard Harwood

WASHINGTON — I journeyed to Europe last week to see how the news business looks on the other side of the water. Not too good. Publishers worry about the economy and a loss of readers. Family-owned newspapers are gobbed up by big chains.

The unemployment lines, for one of the first times in modern history, include a lot of journalists in England and Switzerland. Their prospects are poor for re-employment and are aggravated by a flood of young people seeking work. It is said that in France two out of three university students

MEANWHILE

hope to find careers in "communications." Many of them are ill-trained; few will live their dreams.

The picture in the United States is much the same: shrinking profits, fewer job opportunities and an audience that shrinks a little bit each year in relation to the size of the population.

We Americans have something else in common with our European brethren. It is a sense of uncertainty over where journalism is headed. Television has become the main supplier of news and, among the media, the most potent political force. It has changed the nature of what we do. The camera makes Everyman an "eyewitness to history." The need for the surrogate witness — the journalist — is diminished.

This was clearly demonstrated, in the view of Ignacio Romanet, editor of the French monthly *Le Monde Diplomatique*, during the Gulf War.

When the correspondent Peter Arnett announced that the bombs had begun to fall, we could see that for ourselves through the cameras of CNN. We waited for more: How many planes came, how many were lost, how many casualties, how much retaliation? Mr. Arnett didn't know. "It was obvious," Mr. Romanet said, "that he had no more information than any of the 4 million people of Baghdad." He was thus irrelevant to the story.

When the cameras made us witnesses to the military briefings, the assembled correspondents served little purpose, essentially props for the show.

When the journalists ventured out on their own, they and their cameras sometimes lied to us, inadvertently I am sure. We saw, as the correspondents did, those explosions in the night sky. Were they Patriots blowing up Scuds, as we were told? Or Patriots self-destructing? Does this form of spectator sport or "instantaneous history," as Mr. Romanet puts it, require commentators?

Similar questions arise out of the American political campaign this year. In the early months, according to a study by Paul Taylor for the 20th Century Fund, 72 percent of all the air time devoted to the election by the networks was monopolized by a handful of net-

work reporters and commentators: "Quotes from voters, political experts and other sources made up 15 percent, and sound bites from the candidates made up just 13 percent." If a word count were done on the newspapers, a similar picture probably would emerge.

What these numbers mean is that journalists — not the politicians and the people — dominate the conversations of democracy in the United States. Candidates have long been aware of that. The purchase of television ads was their traditional response. This year they discovered and exploited the "new news media" — talk, entertainment and call-in shows — which provided hours and hours of free time before huge audiences that have been disconnected from politics.

By mid-June, Mr. Taylor wrote, "there were so many television hosts offering so many long interviews and call-in formats that the Clinton campaign canceled plans for a second half hour of paid time. If you gave me \$3 million today, I wouldn't spend a penny on TV. We can't get any more [exposure] than we are getting," explained the deputy campaign manager, George Stephanopoulos.

Another contributor to this study is Jay Rosen, a professor of journalism at New York University. "If the rise of the call-in show format means anything," he writes, "it means that many viewers see no purpose in having the journalist intervene in politics. Max in

Seattle feels as well represented by Julie's question from Houston as he would be by Sam Donaldson's inquiry from New York." He feels that way, Mr. Rosen believes, because great numbers of Americans are turned off by the "cult of toughness" in American journalism that leads us to demand and try to embarrass people in public life by exhibiting "a level of shamelessness and aggression that ordinary people cannot manage" and do not understand or applaud. "The press," in Mr. Rosen's opinion, "ought to see in the current campaign... a warning: Politics without journalists is a prospect we have glimpsed this year, and for the moment it looks rather good... If journalists cannot convince the rest of us that they belong on-screen, that they are worth listening to, that they add something to public discourse that would be missing if they were not there, then the press will lose an asset of inestimable value; not only the attention of television viewers but the public support it needs to remain free and independent." I do not know if there is any connection between the present practice of journalism and the economic difficulties the press is encountering both in America and in Europe. I do not know if television is inexorably eroding the authority and social utility of journalists in the Western world. But something is happening here that is not trivial. It deserves attention. *The Washington Post*.

They Rely on the Picture Box

By Richard Reeves

LOS ANGELES — The current issue of *ASNE Bulletin*, the trade journal of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, contains a provocative story under the headline: "Turnabout! New study finds people learn more about the news from TV than from print."

The conclusions of a study of *Time*, *Newsweek*, the *Boston Globe* and the *CBS Evening News* were devastating, including these: "Television news succeeded better than newspapers in communicating substantive information."

"TV and magazine coverage resulted in significantly higher levels of learning than newspaper coverage."

"People with strong cognitive skills got the same amount of information out of print as they did out of television; newspapers were particularly unhelpful to people with average cognitive skills." The methodology of W. Russell Neuman, Marion R. Just and Ann N. Crisler seemed credible to me. (Their

work will be a book, "Common Knowledge," published by the University of Chicago.) I didn't want to believe it, of course; I make my living selling words by the pound and have no talent whatsoever for producing pictures.

I had my own reality check, a political science class I teach at UCLA. I asked my students. It was clear from their answers that several hundred or so gifted and serious young Americans at a great university did indeed learn more from the tube than from books. "You experience information," one student said. A number said they thought television was more credible than print. That hurt.

But they are not awed or fooled by the picture box. They are, rather, enormously sophisticated about how it works, where the images are from and how they are collected and distributed.

That is what they have to know and have to live with. That alone, the domination of television in affairs both trivial and serious (newspapers try to do the same thing), guarantees that their lives will be different from mine. *Universal Press Syndicate*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Forward Consensus, Slowly

President Francois Mitterrand of France would disagree with Karl Kaiser, Steve Merfisi and Dominique Melis at the ruins of what was once Yugoslavia — are now crying out for a collective initiative by the re-named European Community. ("Hurry to Put European Union on the Rails," *Opinion*, Oct. 28.) On the contrary, according to those who work closely with the president at the Elysee Palace, and on whom I called during a recent visit to Paris, Mr. Mitterrand believes that a common European foreign policy is a long way off and should be approached gradually or, in his own words, *par petits pas* (by small steps), and, far from being a small step, Yugoslavia is a highly contentious issue.

The Germans, who now dominate the European Community, have systematically promoted the independence of Croatia and Slovenia and, more recently, Bosnia, within internal federal frontiers, whereas Mr. Mitterrand clearly presaw that this policy was bound to lead to civil war. The French have a proud tradition, and the experts at the Quai d'Orsay recognize that the Serbian minorities are fighting viciously against being subject to Croatian or Muslim rule.

For these reasons, the French president, rightly in my view, feels that a hot subject like Yugoslavia is better left to the traditional system of diplomatic compromise, negotiated among responsible governments, which, while friendly

with each other, happen to adopt different attitudes. This is surely more sensible than trying to elaborate EC consensus which, in present circumstances, is no more than German policy writ large.

NORA BELOFF, London.

Democracy in Action

Given the many recent references to Vietnam and to the draft record of Bill Clinton in your paper and others, I felt that the following reflection on the patriotic foundations for opposition to that conflict might be of interest.

In the aftermath of World War II, the Allied powers determined to punish those responsible for the atrocities committed in the name of the Third Reich, holding to the proposition that all men are responsible for their acts. This responsibility, it was understood, could not be relinquished to the state or to a military chain of command, even during a war. Thus many Germans, civilians and soldiers, were prosecuted for the roles they played in support of the Nazi regime.

To suggest that objections to the Vietnam War are or were unpatriotic is to equate patriotism with blind obedience, and by doing so recreate the evil that World War II was fought to eradicate.

All Americans, in serving in the Vietnam War or in opposing it, were acting upon the beliefs they held about their country, its actions and the condition of

their fellow men. This was our American democracy in action.

WILLIAM WALLACE, Barcelona.

Out of Touch in Brussels

As an American journalist who does not normally cover such issues, I found a visit to Brussels last spring — an attempt to explain the European Community and 1992 to ordinary American readers — most futile. With minor exceptions, Brussels struck me as a private club of arrogant self-assumed bigwigs, tinkering furiously with some abstract machine.

Why is it that most Europeans could not tell you anything about the European Community, the single market and the Maastricht treaty? Why is it that many Europeans are rejecting Brussels? Partly, at least, because many of the Eurocrats are on another planet.

It has been amusing in recent months to watch them discover this for themselves. Unity is a great idea for Europe, but to help the process along many of those planning it need to get real, and to get in touch.

RODDY RAY, Warsaw.

Unwitting Provocation

Regarding "Conclusion, 30 Years On: Better a Non-Nuclear World" (*Opinion*, Oct. 15), by Robert S. McNamara: Mr. McNamara's account of the Cu-

ban missile crisis fails to mention the real cause of the superpower confrontation in 1962: his own excessive nuclear strategy.

President John Kennedy and Defense Secretary McNamara had carried out a vast arms buildup in 1961 when the United States already enjoyed a great strategic superiority over Russia; Mr. Kennedy's 1960 election talk of a missile gap was nonsense. Overreacting to Soviet threats over Berlin (part of an attempt to force the West to recognize East Germany), Mr. Kennedy sought to demonstrate the U.S. commitment to Europe. The American defense budget was increased three times in the course of one year.

The Soviets believed that America was seeking a first-strike counterforce capability. Nikita Khrushchev was tempted into his Cuban escapade not simply to safeguard Fidel Castro's revolution but also to redress the strategic imbalance by spreading Russia's retaliatory capability beyond home soil.

It was the very intensity of the Cuban crisis that stimulated the search for détente and created the conviction that mutual nuclear deterrence offered the best hope for peace. Mr. McNamara was to increasingly emphasize the second-strike deterrent role of America's strategic missiles. Even so, it is ironic that the episode should be commonly seen as the greatest triumph of the Kennedy administration.

ANTHONY PAUL MARTIN, London.

Advertisement for Singapore Airlines' Personal Cinema System. Text: "Introducing the world's foremost inflight Personal Cinema System. In First and Raffles Class, the Personal Cinema System offers a choice of 6 movie, entertainment and sports channels right at your fingertips. SIA is also progressively installing CELESTEL - the world's first global sky telephone service - and advanced new seating in all classes. With, as always, inflight service even other airlines talk about. MEGATOP - More than you ever imagined. SINGAPORE AIRLINES"



More than you ever imagined

Israel Urges End to Boycotts

Plea Opens Paris Talks on Mideast Economies

PARIS — Israel asked Thursday for an end to economic boycotts and arms buildups in the Middle East as multilateral talks involving 40 nations on development in the region opened in Paris.

Yakov Frankel, head of the Israeli delegation and the Bank of Israel, said that the Middle East could not avoid regional economic cooperation of the kind underway in Europe, North America and Asia. Cooperation among the peoples of the region could be the decisive factor in regional stability and lasting peace, he said, and boycotts are counterproductive and inconsistent with the peace process.

The two days of closed-door discussions come under the framework of the Middle East peace talks, which are scheduled to resume in Washington Nov. 9.

Israel boycotted the first round of economic talks in May, when the Palestinian delegation included a member of the Palestinian National Council, the Palestinian parliament-in-exile. The council is closely linked to the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Israel refuses to negotiate with.

This time, the Palestinian team is headed by Zein Mayyasi, a businessman who lives in Europe. His attendance marks a new step, since Israel until recently refused to negotiate with Palestinians living outside the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Mr. Mayyasi is not a member of the Palestinian National Council.

"Palestinians could gain some advantages in these talks," a Palestinian source told reporters on condition of anonymity. "There could be some direct trade, especially agriculture, between Palestinian territories and the EC and Arab countries."

Palestinian exports through Jordan, which would be the main route for such products, are banned, he said, and Israeli restrictions often result in Palestinian produce rotting before it can be shipped.

The Israeli spokesman, Daniel Slick, said he doubted that any agreement would be signed after the talks, but he said the multilateral process was inseparable from the higher-profile peace talks in Washington.

"Neither can be achieved without the other," Mr. Slick said. "We need accords on tourism, water, energy and disarmament to make peace."

Lamont Vows to Revive The British Economy

LONDON — Britain's finance minister committed the country Thursday to a push for economic growth built on "sensible" government spending and the lowest possible interest rates.

"My priorities will be to promote recovery and the long-term prosperity of the British economy," said the chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, in a speech to London bankers.

Mr. Lamont said the government was determined to stimulate the economy.

"Lower interest rates supported by sensible public expenditure priorities will put the economy on course for recovery," said Mr. Lamont, who has shouldered much of the blame for the British recession and a series of policy setbacks.

Answering criticism that policy-making has been secretive and government forecasts dangerously inaccurate, Mr. Lamont said the Treasury and the Bank of England would produce regular public reports and consult outside experts on the economy.

Against the background of a two-year recession and a series of policy reversals, culminating in a currency crisis last month that pushed sterling out of the European currency grid, Mr. Lamont said he had a clear vision of where economic policy was heading.

His economic objectives, he said, were "sound money, low inflation, a firm approach to public expenditure and a determined attempt to ensure that resources are allocated

to programs and projects that will support Britain's recovery."

Mr. Lamont repeated that his target for inflation over the next four years was between 1 percent and 4 percent.

He admitted that in two years, membership in Europe's exchange rate mechanism of managed currency parities, Britain had been forced to tighten monetary policy too much.

The recession had been deepened by having to impose higher-than-necessary interest rates in order to support the pound against an ever-rising Deutsche mark.

Outside the constraints of the exchange rate mechanism, Mr. Lamont said, Britain now has a more competitive exchange rate — sterling has depreciated by almost 13 percent — and has been able to relax monetary policy. He hinted at further interest rate cuts.

"I have no desire to keep interest rates any higher than is necessary to meet the government's inflation objectives," said Mr. Lamont, who stressed that he would not allow the gains made in combating inflation to be lost in the recovery.

British interest rates have been cut by two percentage points, to 8 percent, since the Sept. 16 withdrawal from the exchange rate mechanism against a peak of 15 percent in Oct. 1990. Inflation has fallen to 3.6 percent from 10.9 percent over the same period.

But Mr. Lamont insisted that in trying to get Britain working again he was not taking his eye off inflation.

MAJOR: Upping the Ante

(Continued from page 1)

nonbinding clauses in the treaty. "When I look at the Danish proposal, I think, 'What is left of Maastricht?'" said an EC diplomat quoted by Reuters, explaining why there is so little enthusiasm in Brussels for Copenhagen's proposal.

Lack of a solution to the Danish problem has fed the Conservative rebellion in the British Parliament. The rebels have argued that there is no sense in a debate until there is some sense of where the Danes are going. Now, political sources said, Mr. Major has made it clear that he wants to get the ratification process in the Commons well under way before the EC summit meeting in Edinburgh in December.

In Madrid, the 350 members of the Cortes approved ratification of the Maastricht treaty with only three radical Basque members voting against. The Senate is expected to approve the treaty on Nov. 25.

The Chamber of Deputies in Rome completed Italy's ratification of the treaty by 403 votes to 46. The Italian government is one of the treaty's biggest supporters. It argues that the pact's requirements for economic and monetary union provide a strong incentive to reform the economy and remain competitive in world markets.

"The treaty of Maastricht, for all its limitations, represents a considerable step toward our ideal of European union," Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo said in the debate preceding the vote. "If we emerge from the current pessimism, Italy will have only improvements and advantages to gain from adhesion to Maastricht."



FRENCH RELOCATE IMMIGRANTS — Immigrants from Mali during a police operation to evict about 400 on Thursday from a park in the Paris suburb of Vincennes, where they had been camping for six months while waiting for housing. They were taken to temporary dwellings. The police said the move was necessary as winter approaches, but human rights groups were critical.

DUST: Africa's Burden Proves a Blessing for Others

(Continued from page 1)

the regional and global climate. The enormous dust flows can trap the heat leaving the Earth while blocking solar radiation from coming in.

In humid areas, heavy dust can promote cloud formation and rain, because dust particles act as seeds around which cloud droplets form.

The dust plumes also thicken the vast pool of ozone and smog that forms over the South Atlantic at this time of the year as farmers and herders clear their land and set fire to huge areas of Brazil and southern Africa.

Scientists here in Namibia also hope that their findings will draw attention to man's own contributions to Africa's erosion and focus on the need for better land management. Specialists have long warned that overgrazing, the cutting of

trees and the planting of unsuitable crops damage the fragile arid and semi-arid soils.

Dr. Robert Swap, who was surveying soil conditions and collecting dust, said the dust was likely to contain particles of plants, animal dung and minerals that could be identified and matched with other samples to gain greater insight into the migration of soils.

The isotopes in the dust, the basic elements, will be matched with isotopes from other regions in a process called chemical fingerprinting. Scientists say that with this technique, they can prove where dust came from.

As part of this broad survey, other team members are following dust plumes by satellite and collecting dust samples from aircraft and at a dozen sites in Zimbabwe and South Africa, on Ascension Island and in South America.

Satellite data and ground measurements have shown that dust swept off Senegal, Mauritania, Mali, Algeria and Morocco is sometimes blown to Europe.

New U.S. studies have recently suggested that the most important effect is that the dust adds enormous quantities of iron to the water, which is essential for the growth of plankton, the first link in the food chain.

Some of the most exciting recent findings, according to Dr. Garstang, show that breeding grounds of fish and dense marine life in swaths of the Atlantic Ocean coincide with the main dust paths coming off Africa.

"It's like fertilizer falling into the ocean," Dr. Garstang said. "There is still a lot of work to be done, but satellites tell us that plankton blooms and the dust plumes off Africa coincide."

HISS: No Spy Evidence in Archives

(Continued from page 1)

things he might not have seen," said Richard Pipes, a Soviet scholar at Harvard University. "There are archives within archives within archives. To say there is no evidence in any of the archives is not very responsible on his part."

General Volkogonov, the author of a biography of Stalin, delivered the statement this month in Moscow to John Lowenthal, a historian and filmmaker who has long studied the Hiss case. In May, Mr. Hiss, a high-ranking State Department official who was convicted of perjury in 1950 for his denial that he had been a Soviet spy, asked General Volkogonov to inspect all Soviet files pertaining to him and his accuser, Whittaker Chambers.

It was Mr. Chambers, a member of the Communist Party in the 1930s and later an editor at Time magazine, who charged both that Mr. Hiss belonged to the American Communist Party in the 1930s and that he had provided Mr. Chambers with classified State Department documents for transmission to the Soviet Union. Mr. Chambers called Mr. Hiss "the closest friend I ever had in the Communist Party."

Mr. Hiss has always denied the charges.

"It's what I've been fighting for for 44 years," Mr. Hiss, now 87, said in an interview this week. "It won't settle things for people I've regarded as prejudiced from the beginning, but I think this is a final verdict on the thing. I can't imagine a more authoritative source than the files of the old Soviet Union."

"Rationally, I realized time was running out, and that the correction of Chambers' charges might not come about in my lifetime. But inside I was sure somehow that I would be vindicated."

General Volkogonov issued his opinion on Oct. 14. In a separate videotaped statement made the next day, he elaborated on his findings. He said that, as a State Department official in the 1940s, Mr. Hiss had "normal official working contacts" with Soviet officials and was "never a spy for the Soviet Union." Instead, he called him a victim of the Cold War.

"The fact that he was convicted in the '50s was a result of either false information or judicial error," he continued. "You can tell Alger Hiss that the heavy weight should be lifted from his heart."

Alexander Dallin, a professor of history and political science at Stanford, said it was beyond the powers of even the most highly placed Russian official to reach into every nook and cranny of Soviet intelligence.

"Disclosures of this sort gradually fill in the picture, but don't remove the question marks," he said.

But Mr. Lowenthal insisted that General Volkogonov's search was comprehensive — so much so that he was apparently willing to stake

his reputation as a general, historian and politician on it.

"This man is a professional historian who has spent decades in the archives," Mr. Lowenthal said. "He would not lightly render an official opinion without being sure of his research. He was not born yesterday."

Whether through headlines, newsreels or early television broadcasts of the hearings of the House Un-American Activities Committee, an entire generation of Americans followed the Hiss-Chambers case.

Millions of citizens developed indelible images of the principal players in the drama: Mr. Hiss, who once clerked for Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes and accompanied Franklin D. Roosevelt to Yalta; Mr. Chambers, an apparently courteous former Communist who asserted that he was sacrificing himself for the sake of his country, and Mr. Nixon, a crusading young congressman from California sternly inspecting microfilm with a magnifying glass.

The public also became versed in the peculiar accoutrements of the controversy: the typewriter with which Mr. Hiss's wife purportedly retyped the purloined documents; the pumpkin in which Mr. Chambers hid the microfilm; the fact that Mr. Hiss had given him, and even the prothonotary warbler that Mr. Hiss, an amateur ornithologist, spotted in the early 1930s. Mr. Chambers' claim to remember a conversation with Mr. Hiss about the bird strengthened his argument that he knew him at the time.

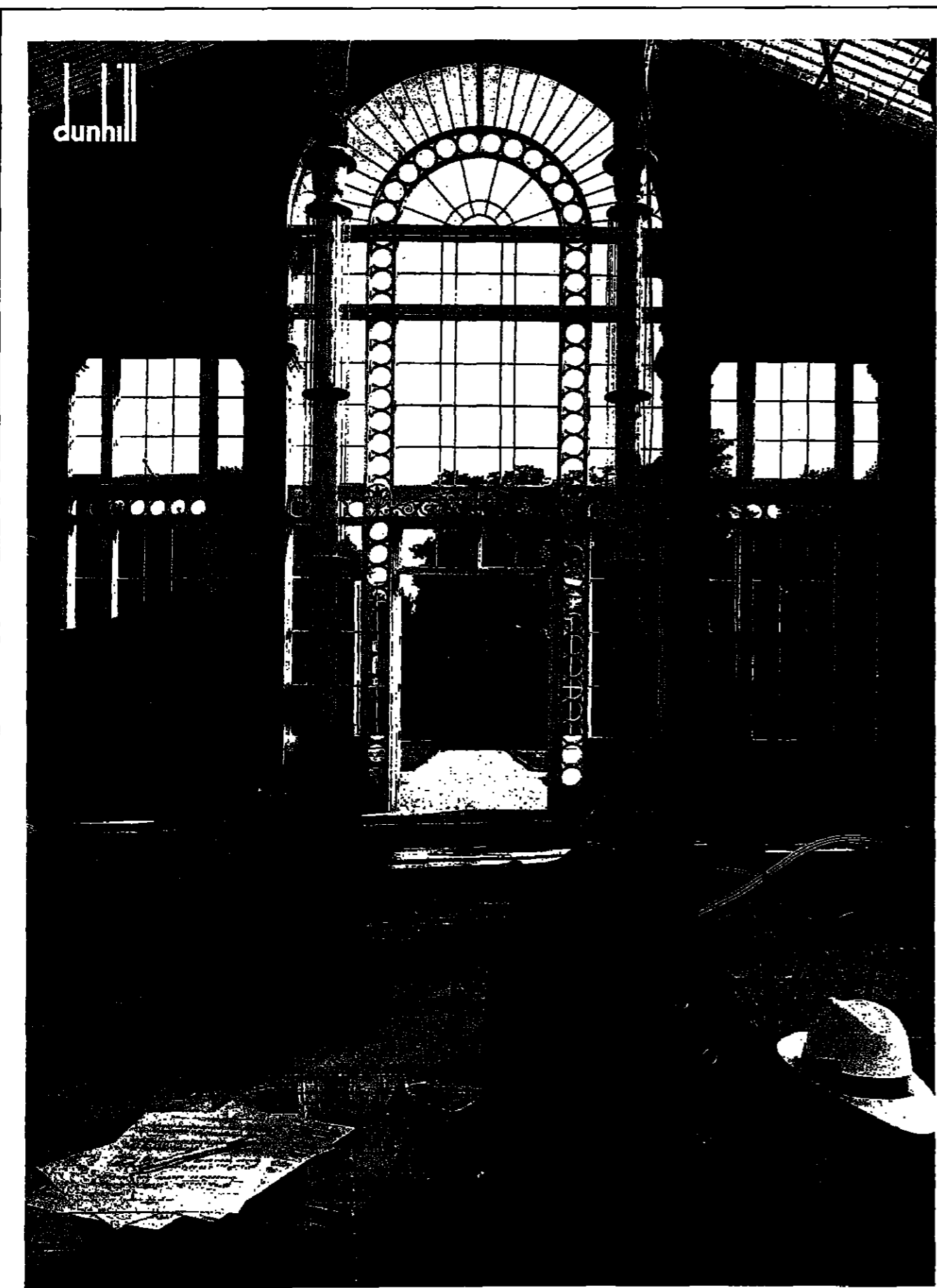
Mr. Chambers said that Mr. Hiss had been "a devoted and rather romantic Communist." At the time, the accuser said, "Mr. Hiss represents the concealed enemy against which we are all fighting and I am fighting. I've testified against him with remorse and pity. But in a moment of historic jeopardy in which this nation now stands, so help me God, I could not do otherwise."

Mr. Chambers died in 1961. In 1984, President Ronald Reagan awarded him the Medal of Freedom.

U.S. Investigates Export Of Computers to Iraq

WASHINGTON — The Pentagon has begun an internal review to determine how the artillery designer Gerald Bull obtained a U.S. export license for computers used in the design of Iraq's "supergun."

One of Mr. Bull's companies received the license in 1989 for computers that it said were to be used in an Iraqi automotive factory but ultimately helped design the supergun, a long-range artillery weapon.



Photograph shows musical gentleman who clearly has rhythm. If only he had somewhere to hang his classic Dunhill blazer

Sought after since 1893.



The Times, London, 20th August 1992.

كلانا من الأصيل

ALFRED DUNHILL

Again S...
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U.S. Investigates Export Of Computers to Iraq
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U.K. Again Seeks Hong Kong Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Britain is seeking new talks with China to break a deadlock over Governor Chris Patten's plans for democratic changes in Hong Kong, a high official of the colonial government said Thursday.

Sir David Ford, chief secretary and second-ranking official in the Hong Kong government, said the two sides had to push ahead despite a dispute over whether Britain had secretly agreed with China to limit democratic change in Hong Kong.

Sir David told the local RTHK radio that Tony Galsworthy, team leader in the Chinese-British Joint Liaison Group, would soon contact his Chinese counterpart, Guo Fengmin to try to resume talks.

In Beijing, China tempered its attacks on the British colonial government, but showed no sign of budging on its rejection of the democratization plan or on offering any alternatives.

"The Chinese side wants cooperation, not confrontation," said Wu Jianmin, a Chinese government spokesman.

The British colonial government must "return to the course of serious consultation and cooperation in accordance with the provisions of the Sino-British Joint Declaration as soon as possible," Mr. Wu said at a weekly Foreign Ministry press briefing.

When Mr. Patten made his first visit to Beijing as governor recently, the Chinese flatly rejected his proposals, including direct or indirect election of the majority of the Hong Kong legislature.

But on Thursday Sir David said: "The time has come when we must move things forward. As Mr. Patten has said, we stand ready to consider any proposals which are fair and open and would have the support of the people here in Hong Kong.

"Clearly we would like to see some proposals from the Chinese side. I know it's the intention of Mr. Galsworthy when Ambassador Guo returns to Hong Kong in the next day or so to approach him and ask the Chinese side how they think matters can be taken forward in the Joint Liaison Group."

(Reuters, AFP)

Chairman Of Daewoo Won't Run For Office

SEOUL — Kim Woo Choong, chairman of the South Korean conglomerate Daewoo, said Thursday that he would not run for president for a breakaway political party.

His announcement at a press conference ended days of speculation about his future amid stock prices soaring on the Seoul stock market.

"I will not run for president," Mr. Kim said. "Even if the New Korea Party asks me to become its presidential candidate, I will not accept it. I will devote myself to the development of the national economy."

The Seoul market, in turmoil for days over Mr. Kim's possible political ambitions, reacted strongly.

"All of Daewoo's eight listed companies hit their daily upper limits," said Kim Dong Ik of Daeshin Securities. "The momentum spread across the board."

The composite index rose 20.31 points to close the morning session at 605.65.

Investors had feared that Mr. Kim's splotch as the New Korea Party standard-bearer would sow confusion in the run-up to the presidential poll and damage Daewoo, which engages in activities ranging from shipbuilding to carmaking and computers.

Presidential elections are to be held before the end of this year although no date has been fixed.

The Daewoo founder's decision to stay out of the presidential race was a major setback for the New Korea Party, which was formed last Friday by rebel politicians who say they want to break the mold of the nation's stagnant politics.

The New Korea Party had been expected to ask Mr. Kim to run as its presidential candidate later this week after it failed to persuade the former prime minister Kang Young Hoon and Park Tae Joon, the former chairman of the POSCO steel-making giant.

Political analysts said the New Korea Party, with no viable leader in sight and no strong financial backing, could now fragment or become a negligible political force.

Kim Young Sam, the presidential candidate representing the majority Democratic Liberal Party, is widely regarded as front-runner in the race and would have been the biggest loser if Mr. Kim had decided to run.

Kim Young Sam faces a lesser challenge from Chung Ju Yung, leader of the United People's Party and the Hyundai Group founder.

ASIAN TOPICS

Korean Cultists Find Heaven Can Wait

Thousands of South Koreans who awaited the crack of Doomsday at midnight Wednesday broke off their vigil at the churches of various sects around the country early Thursday. Some were disappointed, some disillusioned and some confident that if Doomsday had not yet arrived, it would very soon.

"We just got the message from God wrong," said Kim Tae Jin, 34, an architect.

About 15,000 police, backed by fire engines and ambulances, were on hand to prevent outbreaks of violence or mass hysteria among an estimated 20,000 cult members at more than 150 churches. But violence was relatively minor. Four people committed suicide, and at least 13 people were missing.

One theologian who had scoffed at the Doomsday vigil was stabbed by two unidentified men. He was not critically wounded.

The faithful believed Christ would descend at midnight and lift his followers up to heaven. Everybody else would perish in a series of cataclysms.

Some believers had quit jobs or school and had given away all their worldly goods to prepare to ascend. But 15 minutes after the



A REST FROM DIRTY WORK IN CHINA — Street sweepers in dust-protecting uniforms resting in Beijing on Thursday.

midnight deadline passed, worshippers began to disperse.

Two prominent Filipino newsmen, Luis Beltran, a newspaper columnist, and Maximo Soliven, publisher of the Philippine Star, also were ordered to pay Mrs. Aquino a total of 2 million pesos (\$80,000) in damages. Both said they would appeal. After the item appeared, Mrs. Aquino, who survived seven coup attempts, showed reporters that she could

not have hidden under the bed because its wooden sides extend to the floor.

Senior civil servants in Singapore are taking singing lessons in case they are asked for a tune or two while on official trips overseas. Reuters reports. Late last year Prime Minister Goh Chok

Tong said he wanted Singaporeans to be socially confident overseas, which included being able to sing when asked by their hosts. Since then, about 300 civil servants have signed up for a course called "When asked to sing, I can."

Arthur Higbee

UN Envoy in Somalia Says Offer to Stay Was Rejected

MOGADISHU, Somalia — The United Nations' special envoy to Somalia, Mohammed Sahnoun, carefully confirmed his resignation Thursday after the secretary-general reproached him for criticizing the United Nations' response to the famine here.

Mr. Sahnoun, an Algerian diplomat with a forthright manner, said at a news conference that he would have stayed on despite "bitter experience of the UN bureaucracy" but that his offer was not accepted.

He had teleaxed his offer to quit Monday after Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali objected to his public statements that the United Nations had moved too slowly to save thousands from death in Somalia.

Since his appointment last April, Mr. Sahnoun has won much praise for focusing world attention on the famine and for his efforts to bring feeding wardens to the peace table.

Aid workers said relief operations would be thrown into confusion by his departure. "Without the 100-day plan is severely

damaged," said Rick Grant of the international agency CARE.

Last month, the United Nations promised to import 100,000 tons of food in the last three months of the year to end a famine that is killing about 1,000 people a day.

At the news conference, Mr. Sahnoun said he had reconsidered his offer to resign after appeals from supporters. He said he had written in his letter of resignation that he would be prepared "to assume at any time the function of a temporary special envoy in order to address some specific, urgent problems" in Somalia.

"I have received no response to my letter of Oct. 26," he added.

Mr. Sahnoun said that his criticisms might have hurt some feelings, but that it had encouraged a proper response to the famine, because aid agencies had now returned to Somalia.

"We're back to square one," said the head of the UN military forces in Somalia, Brigadier-General Imtiaz Shaheen, who will take over Mr. Sahnoun's responsibilities until a replacement is found.

Masses of Fans, but Few Homemade Films

JAKARTA — Arnold Schwarzenegger, Kevin Costner and Michael Douglas are killing off the film industry in the world's fourth-most-populous nation.

Foreign films predominate in Indonesia. According to recent entertainment listings in a popular Jakarta newspaper, 66 of 81 theaters were showing foreign films, most of them American.

As a result, the Indonesian film industry is dying, with fewer than 30 films expected to be produced this year, half of last year's output. Filmmakers say that what should be an important element of cultural life in Indonesia, a nation of more than 180 million people with an especially rich artistic heritage, is about to disappear.

"We are not being permitted to compete," said A. Rahim Latif, an executive with Eka-prima, an Indonesian film company. "It is like our hands are placed in handcuffs, our legs are bound in chains and then we are told, look, you go out there and compete."

He and others in the industry say their major problem is a de facto monopoly in film distribution, with one company determining what films are exhibited — and appearing to prefer action films from the United States and Hong

Kong that draw large, unsophisticated crowds.

That company is controlled by an Indonesian businessman, Benny Suherman, whose partners include Sudwikatmono, a relative of President Suharto. In Indonesian business, family ties can mean the difference between success and failure.

Even when an Indonesian producer raises enough money to make a film, theater owners prefer a foreign product and, at times, appear to go out of their way to prevent local films from succeeding at the box office.

For example, "Langitku Rumahku" or "My Sky, My Home," was praised at film festivals in Germany, France and the United States. But after one day's showing in Jakarta in November 1990, the film was pulled off screens and never shown again in the capital.

"Even before the second show, the theaters started pulling down the posters," said Slamet Rahardjo, the director of "Langitku Rumahku," a gentle tale of a friendship between two Indonesian boys, one rich, one poor. "The film never had a chance to attract an audience."

Mr. Rahardjo says he is being punished for his attacks on the distribution system; he has responded with a lawsuit that charges exhibitors with violating their own rules, which require that films play for at least two days. In the first round of the court battle, Mr. Rahardjo

Khmer Rouge Refuses to Rejoin Peace Process

PHNOM PENH — Japan and Thailand have failed to persuade the Khmer Rouge to rejoin the Cambodian peace process, diplomats said Thursday after talks.

"It ended without a conclusive conclusion," Thailand's deputy permanent secretary for foreign affairs, Saej Chavanaviraj, said after talks here with the Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan.

"As far as Thailand and Japan are concerned, the tripartite meetings are now over."

The UN Security Council had given Japan and Thailand until the end of the month to coax the Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction back into the peace process.

Diplomatic sources said Mr. Khieu Samphan refused during the meeting to respond to the new proposals set forward by Japan and Thailand last week. Instead, he gave a discourse elaborating the Khmer Rouge position.

OCCUPATIONAL ODDITIES

BY BETH BRUNSDEN/ILLUSTRATED BY ENIGMA T. HALLERDA

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DIAGRAMMATIC PUZZLE

BY WALTER COVILL

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The Post-Communist Era in Budapest: Let Them Eat Cake

By Mark Kurlansky

BUDAPEST — One thing is now clear from the Communist experience. The centralized state is not going to make a good Dobos torta. State-run restaurants are bad enough, but what about hedonistic old Budapest with its state-run coffeehouses serving the pastry of the people?

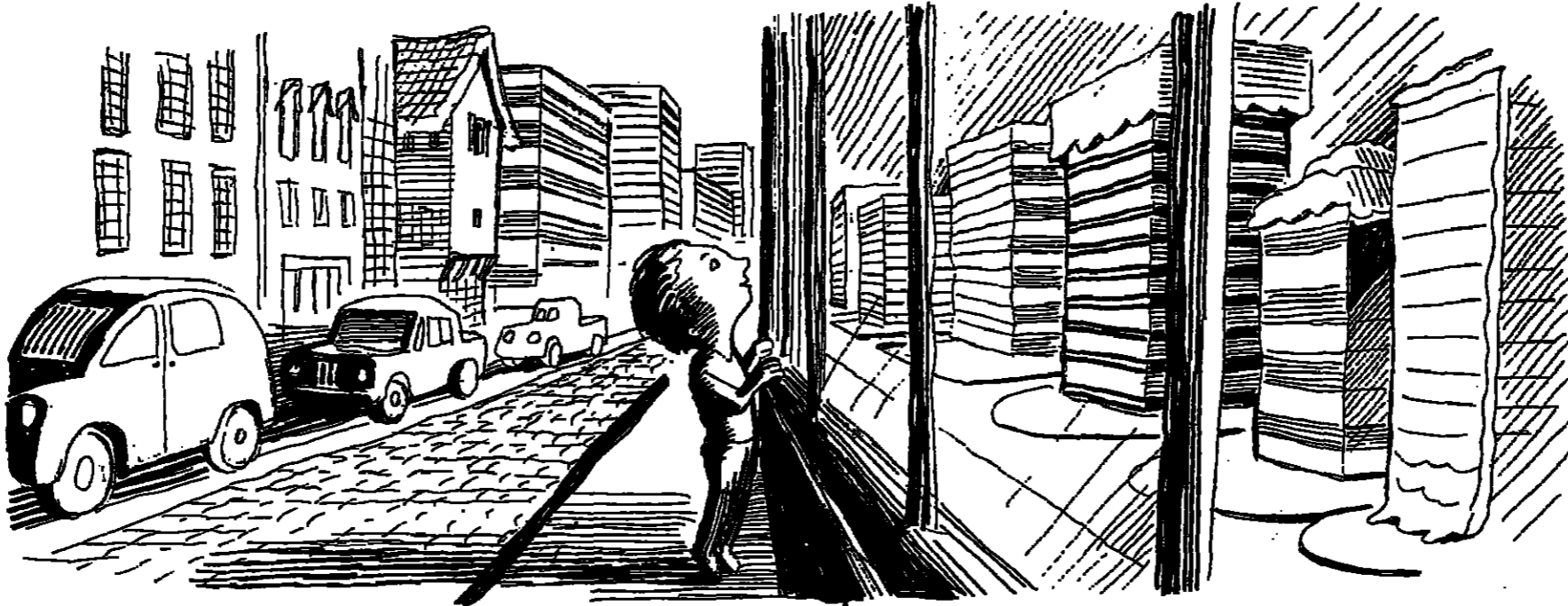
For decadent bourgeois pastry lovers, the good news from Central Europe is that Hungary, like most of its neighbors, has an ambitious privatization program that is reaching into the buttry kitchens of Budapest.

Pastry, being intrinsically decadent, peaked in the twin capitals of the declining Hapsburg empire, Budapest and Vienna. They took the leafy pastry from Turkey for strudel; sweet cheese fillings, chestnuts and chocolate from Italy; and cake decorating from France. The cakes were named after the rich and famous and, as in architecture, the emphasis was on the ornate.

The empire passed into history books more than 70 years ago but pastry has remained important in both Vienna and Budapest. As the Hungarian novelist George Konrad recently wrote about the women of Budapest, "The decades go by, and still they sit in their hats and silk scarves and eat chocolate cake and whipped cream."

It's not just pastry with Budapest. There is a popular dish that is always translated as "cold goose liver in its own lard." One restaurant in Buda had a "diet" section on the menu offering a crepe filled with mushrooms with a heavy sauce.

It is a sensuous city. The hills of Buda, with chestnut trees concealing turn-of-the-century mansions, wind down to the wide Danube and in the late afternoon a haze of the color of cool, pink raspberry cream filters the light on the curving green steeples of flat



David Sauer/IHT

crowded Pest across the river. Even in the Communist years, there was more wining and dining here than anywhere else in the Soviet bloc.

Nor did socialism stop Hungarians from getting silly about cakes. In 1962, to celebrate the 75th anniversary of Budapest's most famous cake, the Dobos torta invented by Jozsef Dobos, they paraded a 6-foot (1.8-meter) version of the seven-layer, chocolate-cream-filled, caramel-glazed classic through the streets of Budapest.

It is wonderful enough that Budapest has a Hungarian Museum of Commerce and Catering. But, even better, there is a wing of it devoted to pastry. The museum is in the old walled city on the Buda side known as Castle Hill. It features tools including a very imposing, 2-foot-high poppy-seed crusher. Among the mementos of the trade is the woody interior of an 1840s candy shop that avoided nationalization in the late 1940s by closing.

There are also labels and menus from all the 19th-century family names like Hauer,

Augustsz, Ruzswurm and Gerbeaud — names that since the late 1940s have been familiar state institutions. Times are changing again. The state-run Flanzer has closed to be revamped as a private *konditorei*. Augustsz became a tattered little carry-out place behind the market in a busy hub of Buda. It reopened under private ownership three years ago, and now it is looking for period furniture to resurrect the old *konditorei*. The pastry is a little sloppy. But there is an honest, generous touch to it and that sense of

outrageous excess that is what the tradition is all about.

On the Buda bank of the Danube by the Margaret Bridge, opposite the many-spired parliament that is once again enlivened with debate, is Angelika, which has found private investors for a half interest. This is a cozy place with low vaulted ceilings, little marble tables and amber leaded windows and lots of well-dressed women having big bowls of chestnut puree and cream with bottles of Russian champagne. Pastry here can sur-

prise, like the snap of cinnamon butter cream in the walnut cake.

Ruzswurm is a famous but crowded little house on Castle Hill where tourists outnumber locals, which makes a less-than-impeccable café atmosphere despite the original cherry wood furniture. Here also a private local consortium has bought 50 percent. Ruzswurm has the real thing: The caramel wedges of the Dobos torta tinging jauntily and the two thin chocolate layers on the Rigó Jancsiare, filled 2 inches high with a chocolate cream, whose immoderate lushness suggests the legendary wife-stealing gypsy violinist after whom the pastry was named.

LEST the old ways be forgotten, the Gerbeaud is still state-run with that impersonal touch, complete with impenetrable staff members that are hard to distract from standing around. Located on Vorosmarty Square in the heart of Pest, it is an elegant old house furnished in the late 19th century with the latest from Paris. Most of the classics can be found here, but they are presented with little flair. Both the Dobos torta and the all-chocolate Sachertorte, which the Viennese houses of Sacher and Demel fought over for years in the courts because Sacher put the jam on the inside and Demel put it on the top under the chocolate glaze, are here presented in a brick for easy slicing.

But even Gerbeaud is seeing change. It can now buy high-quality Belgian chocolate instead of using the inferior local product. And more changes are coming. The state-run Maves on Pest's most high-toned boulevard, Andrássy Street, still features the exact same pastries as Gerbeaud. But probably not for long, because it has found private investors and is breaking away from the state grip.

Mark Kurlansky is working on a book about contemporary European Jewry.

Along the Mosel, Riesling Is King

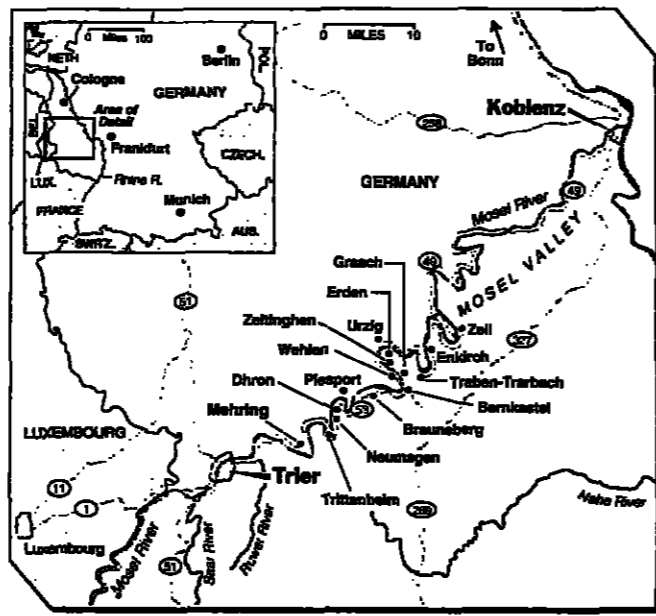
By Howard G. Goldberg
New York Times Service

TRIER, Germany — The happiest fellow in the Landesmuseum in Trier, Germany's oldest city, is a grinning oarsman on a wine ship carved in sandstone. For him, it isn't important that the fragment, excavated in Neumagen-Dhron, just up the Mosel River, is part of a third-century Roman gear marker. He is spending eternity alongside a barrel of German wine.

Germany's undervalued riesling wine is the world's most versatile food companion, but the middle Mosel Valley has no glitz, no hyperbole, few showpiece high-tech wineries, no upbeat tour guides. Wine is a cottage industry; pizzazz in tasting rooms amounts to antlers on the walls, obligatory half-timbered ceilings and Klutzy stemwars.

But visitors to this Riesling heaven can uncork white 1988s, 89s and '90s that may linger in memory for years. These splendid back-to-back vintages, a rarity in a northern wine country where the climate typically scatters no more than three good vintages across a decade, have riveted wine lovers' attention on Germany.

The majesty of their best rieslings aside, no other major German wine region — whether the Rheingau, Rheinpfalz, Nahe or Rheinhessen — can match the scenic drama of grape-growing in the



The New York Times

middle Mosel, where the making of Riesling traces to the Middle Ages. The 150 miles (240 kilometers) of the Mosel in Germany wind and loop through the river-carved stone and slate hills, periodically in oxbows, from France through Luxembourg and northeastward to the Rhine at Koblenz. Its gold coast, the middle Mosel, begins south of Zell (home of that amiable plonk Zeller Schwarze Katz) and ends at Mehring, north of Trier.

Regimens of nesting vines tied to vertical stakes march from the languid gray waters up steep curving and recurring slopes for miles. Fifty-six percent of the Mosel's 31,500 planted acres (about 12,600 hectares) is Riesling. Vast vineyards of such minor grapes as Müller-Thurgau, Kerner and Bacchus — the stuff of budget supermarket wines — are found in second-rate soil in river flats and sprawl up low hills.

Riesling is King of Germany's viticulture, the skyline of its domain punctuated by castle ruins. This green late-ripening grape, hungry for all the sun it can find, flourishes particularly on amphitheater-shaped south-facing slopes of decomposed slate that absorb and radiate the heat into the night. How, one wonders, can workers keep their balance on these 60-degree near-cliffs when planting, pruning and spraying vines and with baskets strapped to their backs, when harvesting?

As you drive the Mosel Weinstrasse or relax on a white excursion boat and savor the flowery aroma and interplay of peach- and apricot-like fruitiness and snappy acidity of a chilled light young Riesling poured from the standard green bottle, vineyards lauded by history unfold.

You see such vineyards as the Erdener Treppchen, Erdener Prälat, Urziger Würzgarten, Zeltinger Sonnenuhr, Wehlener Sonnenuhr, Graacher Domprobst, Graacher Himmelreich, Bernkasteler Doctor, Brauneberger Juffer and Piesporter Goldtröpfchen.

For me, these names hold the spell that those of England's Lake

District cast upon Wordsworthians. Eleven days along the Mosel and its tributaries, the Saar and Ruwer, deepened my understanding of Riesling's regionwide profile — elegance, complexity, delicacy, piquancy — and local idiosyncrasies like herbal and earthy flavors spawned by geological and micro-climate variations.

THE relaxed pace of visiting two, at most three, wineries daily minimizes distractions and keeps the palate and brain alert enough to detect vineyards' individualism. You need time to focus on the mineral flavorings that, like color dots composing pointillist paintings, define middle Mosel wines. And you need time to grasp the mind-boggling technospeak to which vine-growers are addicted. They go on and on about vineyard yields as measured by hectoliters per hectare, about Oechsle degrees (a measure of grape sugar) and about the volume of acidity in grams per liter.

The squeaky-clean villages with whitewashed chalet-style hotels and inns tend to be Old World conservative. Manners can be formal, even stodgy. During vacation periods, Bernkastel-Kues, the endearingly kitschy "capital," seems like a parking lot for Europe's whole tour bus fleet. It is easier to maneuver in such villages as (north to south) Enkirch, Erden, Urzig,

Zeltingen, Wehlen, Graach, Brauneberg, Piesport and Trarbach, only short drives apart. Since the estates tend to be boutique-sized and family-run, with few employees except at harvest, a few receive visitors only on weekends. Most welcome drop-in visitors daily. Visitors are expected to buy a bottle or two.

Nobody goes home thirsty. Villages streets are dotted with signs that invite you for a *Weinprobe* (wine tasting) in a *Weinrunde*, *Probierstube*, *Weinstube*, *Weinsteller*, *Gutschenstube*, *Gutschenbank* and *Strausswirtschaft* — wine pubs, all. Standout wines can be ordered at lunch or dinner at a charming inn, the Gutshofhotel des Weingutes Kesselstatt von Kesselstatt, in Neumagen-Dhron. Kesselstatt, based in Trier, is the Mosel-Saar-Ruwer's biggest estate. What could be more refreshing, after a day on the slopes and in cellars, than to rest on the lawn, glass in hand, watching the sun disappear and vine-clad hills on the Mosel's opposite bank become black silhouettes? The glass should hold a velvety 1990 Spätlese from Kesselstatt's Josephshöfer vineyard in Graach. If that sandstone wine-ship oarsman in the Trier museum could be my flesh-and-blood guest, that's what I'd buy him, to show how far Mosel grape cultivation has come since the Romans started it.

Print It Yourself? Well, Proust Did

By Roderick Conway Morris

LONDON — With the economy suffering a severe cold, British book publishing seems to have contracted full-blown hibernation. A literary agent tells me that the editors at one of London's largest publishing houses had been ordered not to buy any new titles for three months "and to make sure all the lights were turned off every time they left their offices." Advances to most authors have been slashed, and even writers who have published five or six titles are having their latest offerings unceremoniously rejected by their (erstwhile) friendly publishers.

With the prospects of early recovery remote, is there a viable alternative to commercial publishers for writers to whom the possibility of posthumous fame holds limited appeal?

One solution is to set up your own publishing company. J. L. Carr, who has consistently produced some of the most original and amusing fiction of the last 25 years, did this long ago. Carr's Quince Tree Press (as it is now called), brings out editions of "standard poets, idiosyncratic maps and unlikely dictionaries," along with his own novels, which have been regularly issued in paperback by Penguin and others and have often won or been nominated for literary prizes. A less radical course is to venture into the world of vanity publishing. Conventional wisdom dictates that any proper self-respecting author would rather die than resort to this — a position tacitly endorsed by Britain's

108-year-old writer's union, the Society of Authors, which will not accept a new member on the basis of a work to which the author has made any financial contribution.

Some, including members of the society, have recently broken ranks. One such is Frances Thomas. Already the author of two novels and half a dozen children's books, she was working on a biography of the Pre-Raphaelite painter Dante Gabriel Rossetti, when her publishers (the wings) got cold feet about the project. Thomas decided to publish it herself. She chose the Self-Publishing Association on the basis, she said, that they seemed a cut above the general run of vanity publishers and "appeared to take a genuine pride in the product — which did indeed turn out to be so."

Contrary to immutable literary lore that "Christina Rossetti" received glowing notices and ample praise for the attractiveness and quality of its production, and it has been selling steadily, Thomas did take the trouble to write letters to literary editors when the review copies went out, and whether this was the key to softening their flinty hearts, some certainly seem to have responded.

"If we're asked about going to vanity publishers," Mark Le Fanu, the general secretary of the Society of Authors, said at their London headquarters, "Our gut reaction, is still: Don't. There are lots of sharks in that pond, and it's an area fraught with difficulties. If, however, it's a highly specialized book, or say

a book of local interest and you can see a market for it I might say: What about publishing it yourself? This can even be quite lucrative. There are various guidebooks that tell you how to go about it. Though, if it's a novel, self-publishing is out."

ERIC Lane, the director of Dedalus, a spunky and successful small (non-vanity) publisher, agreed that self-publishing was preferable to paying a vanity publisher. "Not only will you get a greater level of satisfaction, but it should certainly be a lot cheaper." Lane gave the figure of around £3,000 (about \$4,800) as the kind of budget he would have for a 2,000-print run of a 224-page, unillustrated book — half, or less, the sums currently charged by vanity publishers (and perhaps more like a third of the money asked by sharper operators).

How many masterpieces have seen the light of day because the author was able and prepared to put his money as well as his soul into the enterprise? Not many, to be sure.

On the other hand, there was that aspiring, middle-aged French writer who, in 1913, after several rejections in desperation offered to pay a publisher to bring his book out. The publisher agreed and had it printed — without even reading the manuscript. The book? The first volume of "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," by Marcel Proust.

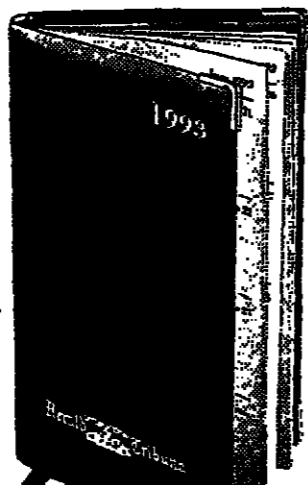
Roderick Conway Morris is based in Venice and writes for The New York Times and The Spectator.

HEAR THIS

Good news department: Bartlett's Familiar Quotations has been updated to include the late 20th century's truly important figures. Like Kermit the Frog, Obi-Wan Kenobi and Jim Morrison. At the same time, 245 authors were retired. You know, people nobody ever heard of.

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Morte di un Matematico Napoletano
Directed by Mario Montone, Italy.
Of the many films that attempt to capture the tortured, unhappy essence of human genius, "Morte di un Matematico Napoletano" (Death of a Neapolitan Mathematician) is one of the most decorous, and as such one of the most successful. Based on the life of Renato Caccioppoli, the Neapolitan mathematician and professor who committed suicide in May 1959, the film presents Caccioppoli during the final seven days of his life. As Caccioppoli, Carlo Cecchi is impeccable, conveying the mathematician's

chronic detachment, an ironic suffering so entrenched and constant as to have long surpassed the realm of pain. As illustrated in a scene with his former wife, Paula (Anna Bonaiuto), in which Caccioppoli replies in self-contained axioms as Paula attempts to review their union and separation, life for Caccioppoli has been reduced to a series of inconfutable equations, none of which offer the slightest possibility of change or hope. This is not the usual portrait of the alienated intellectual or artist, and for good reason. Unlike the music of Mozart or the paintings of van Gogh, the brilliance of a mathematician can hardly be assessed by a lay audience. Wisely, Montone avoids trying to convey the specifics of Caccioppoli's brilliance, just as he avoids trying to explain the origins of his unhappiness. And the figure of the mathematician, silhouetted against the vivid, contradictory backdrop of late 1950s Naples, becomes comprehensible. Caccioppoli is who he is, and like a figure in a Greek tragedy, he glides ineluctably toward his destiny, leaving his many friends at the funeral — and the audience — to sort out the whys and wherefores. (Ken Schulman, IHT)

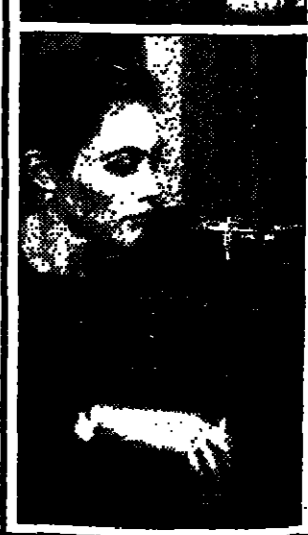
and you keep wishing they would get on with it and eat the apple tart. (Joan Dupont, IHT)

Murasu
Directed by Shinichi Nagasaki, Japan.

One of the more promising of the young directors, Shinichi Nagasaki's earlier made experimental films and off-beat commercial features, such as "The Enlightenment." Now he has hit the big time. A major company has backed him, provided a large budget and given him a star. The result begins in a promising manner. A young nurse on a movie date sits unmoved as the monster munches the heroine and her date winces. She has seen far worse in the operating room. Finally, though, she takes fear. After all, she is on a date — got to be polite. But then plot takes over. Soccer jock comes in, may lose leg, never to kick again, nurses feel awful. At the same time they are terribly overworked and ready to quit. But when one finally does, she returns when jock hobbles out onto the field and everyone cries. The ending finds these sisters of mercy treading the corridors with candles illuminating their serene faces as they sing "Silent Night" to their beaming charges. Even a splendidly mature performance from ex-pop star Hiroko Yakushimaru cannot save the film. After all, the big company didn't put all that money just to make something original. Eventually Nagasaki is floored by his budget. (Donald Richie, IHT)

Un Coeur en Hiver
Directed by Claude Sautet, France.

Since the '60s, Claude Sautet has operated like a physician at the bedside of the bourgeoisie, delicately examining the ills and ennuis that arise from rich cuisine, a surfeit of romantic attachments and betrayals. Adapted from a story by Lermontov ("Princess Mary"), his new film takes place in the rarified milieu of Parisian musicians: Camille (Emmanuelle Béart), a violinist, lives with Maxine (André Dussollier), a man of easy charm, but she is seduced by his closest friend, Stéphane (Daniel Auteuil), whose heart is entombed in deep freeze. Sautet manages to stretch out suspense with taut bowstrings and performances, looks of muted longing and abundant table talk. It all takes place in a muffled environment



Daniel Auteuil and Emmanuelle Béart in "Un Coeur en Hiver."

Reservoir Dogs
Directed by Quentin Tarantino, U.S.

If Quentin Tarantino's gritty, bone-chilling, powerfully violent new film, "Reservoir Dogs," doesn't pin your ears back, nothing ever will. The movie, which zeros in on the anatomy of a diamond heist, and beyond that, the flimsy notion of honor among a temporarily assembled gang of Los Angeles thieves, is as caustic as battery acid. It's brutal, it's funny and you won't forget it. Tarantino, who's a prod-

uct of the Sundance Institute's Director's Workshop, does a righteous job for a first-time director of sketching in the atmosphere of this small-time desperado universe. He has a keen sense of the rhythms of the lingo, the BS, role-playing and poker-faced bravado. Beyond everything, though, "Reservoir Dogs" is a testosterone meltdown; in its aggressiveness, it's 100 percent male. (There's not a single female speaking part.) I do have one question, though: Is this what the men's movement was all about? (Hal Hinson, WP)

كلتا من الأضلع

LEISURE

Making a Craft Of Turkey's Past A Revival in Ceramics

By Barbara Rosen

YENICEBAT KOYU, Turkey — In every bowl that Turgut Tuna makes, there is much more than art and lead, cobalt and iron here is history.

Tuna is one of a growing school of Turkish ceramists who are looking back to go forward. A bearded man, he spends more time with his nose in books than with his hands in clay. Studying printed matter, museum catalogues, antique pieces and analyses of excavated shards, he reaches back across the centuries to glean the art that has been in Turkish ceramics from 6000 B.C. to today, then, through re-creation and innovation, he brings it back to life.

"These are not the perfect reproductions," Tuna says of his pieces. "There are today's understanding and today's needs to cover. But the glazing, and the sourcing, are from the old-time samples."

In the studio behind Tuna's small, white house in this colorful village, about 10 kilometers (6 miles) outside the city of Bursa, young women carefully copy designs from museum catalogues onto new ceramic pieces. Tuna, 47, tops to work on a piece that is 20 to 25 centimeters (about 8 to 10 inches) away from the dish she's painting, so that she can see and understand the design as a whole.

Tuna's team includes Ibrahim Kuslu, a 26-year-old ceramist, as well as students, local workers and, most importantly, his wife, Meliha, 35. Besides research and teaching, Tuna deals with design, organization and buying. His studio produces just 200 signed pieces a month. Some are sold in shops, others to the Ministry of Culture, which shows and sells them in museums and at international exhibitions like Seville's Expo '92. "This is not a production factory, but a working laboratory," Tuna says.

Turkish ceramics were once world-renowned for their finesse, especially those produced in the town of Iznik in the 16th century. The best of Iznik tiles, with their delicate floral and abstract motifs and their vibrant greens, reds and blues, live on in the mosques of Istanbul. But the fine jugs and bowls — the things used in everyday life — were taken for granted, not appreciated or protected. The Topkapi Palace in Istanbul boasts a case after case of fine porcelain treasured by the sultans who lived there — but it's all Chinese and European.



Turgut and Meliha Tuna at their ceramics studio.

"They kept the Turkish Iznik things in the kitchen," says the art historian Zeynep Rona. "They never thought it was something important. The Chinese was something precious, so they kept it in the treasury."

As the Ottoman Empire declined, so did the orders for fine ceramics. Over the years, many secrets of the craft were lost. And until recently, there was little interest in finding them. But particularly in the last decade, a new appreciation has dawned, spurred by a 1989 exhibition at Istanbul's Museum of Turkish and Islamic Art which brought together the finest surviving Iznik pieces.

"There's been a snowballing interest," says Julian Raby, lecturer in Islamic art at the University of Oxford. "It's part of a larger respectation of the Ottoman past, and which had largely been vilified up until the early '80s."

In re-creating ancient pieces, Tuna tries to stick to the original form, color and decoration. But he also strives to update them to today's needs and abilities. Some things once shaped by hand are now formed in a mold. A statue of a bull, once used in a Hittite ritual, is today simply decorative. A Phrygian goat that once carried liquor becomes a teapot; Tuna put a larger hole in the top, and a beard below the spout to catch drops. He re-creates some Seljuk tiles for use as trivets.

Unlike many of his contemporaries, Tuna uses the traditional, higher proportion of quartz in his tiles, which is harder on a painter's brush, and makes the tiles more fragile. Yet, he updated the ingredients in an 11th-century scalloped bowl, using a mixture of sand from seven Turkish regions; originally, the sand would have come from near where the piece was made.

As in the old days, the natural minerals in Tuna's dyes, such as oxides of cobalt, copper and iron, come from all over the world. In creating the formulas, he studies, for example, analyses of archaeological finds. His cobalt and lighter blue are very good, Rona says, and his turquoise "is almost true." But "nobody's got the red yet," she says of the rich coral that, on Iznik pieces, produced a raised surface when fired.

Tuna may stray from the original designs by necessity — sometimes he is copying a pattern found on an excavated shard — or by choice. In choosing shape, design and motif for each piece, he and Meliha draw from their own creativity as well as

Bad Times Keep Business Moving

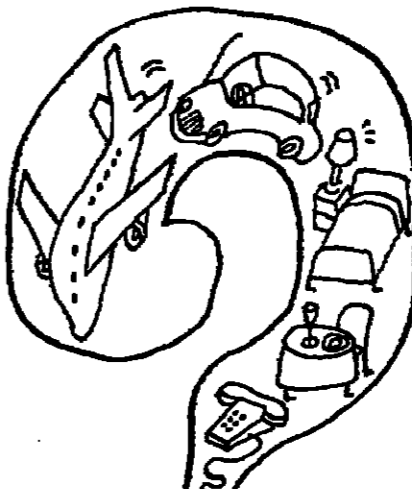
By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

THE message from the business community seems to be: as the going gets tough, the tough get going. Despite, or because of, the recession, Americans are continuing to spend heavily on business travel, especially international trips.

U.S. companies are sending more employees on the road to meet colleagues and customers and are also taking more aggressive steps to control travel costs.

These are some of the key findings in the 1992-93 American Express Survey of Travel Management.

It reviews the practices of 1,550 U.S. companies, government and academic organizations. U.S. companies are expected to spend \$130 billion on travel and entertainment in 1993, the third-largest controllable



expense after salaries and data processing: an increase from \$115 billion in 1990 and \$70 billion a decade ago.

More than 67 percent of the companies polled said they had either increased or maintained business travel spending since 1990.

"It's a fascinating paradox," says Jud Linville, vice president, consulting services at American Express in New York.

"We've found it startling that business travel expenditures should be up in a recession."

Moreover, senior executives are traveling to be out with customers and colleagues to show their face in these uncertain economic times — making sure that everyone understands the business is on the right footing.

He also notes among American multinational companies "an immense focus on the quality process — total quality management, whatever you call it — to capture understanding for what your customer wants. It's really, 'walking a mile in his shoes.'"

"We're also seeing business travel extending to people much lower down in the organization than ever before. All part of any quality program."

"Employees who may not have traveled regularly in the past are getting out frequently to meet with customers or attend internal team meetings and training programs in the field.

"A company may send people with direct front-line contact out to visit the client so that they too understand what customer's experiencing, not just the marketing and sales, but people who will be managing the order."

Nearly half (47 percent) of the companies surveyed claim that they are "extremely successful" or "very successful" at controlling travel and entertainment costs — up from 38 percent in 1990.

Companies certainly seem to be demanding more of traveling executives: 52 percent make everybody fly economy class compared to 37 percent in 1990; only 26 percent



treat senior executives differently in air travel compared to 37 percent; and 58 percent direct people to use hotels where the company gets a special rate, compared to 42 percent in 1990.

The survey is a 235-page mine of data, analysis and recommendations, bristling with statistics covering all imaginable breakdowns and permutations of travel management and how and where different types and sizes of companies are spending their travel dollars.

The best approach to this tome is first to look at how companies similar to yours are handling their travel, and then to see how well you score in cost control.

"We talk about four key areas of travel and entertainment management," Linville says.

"First the setting and communicating of travel policies — not all companies do that; second is travel purchasing, effective negotiating with the travel agent, and making sure travelers are booking with that agent; third is payment methods — there is an immense bottom line dollar impact sometimes hundreds of thousands outstanding in cash advances; and the fourth is expense report processing on the trip itself."

Each of these sections has scoring models that allow you to "benchmark" the success of your own travel and entertainment management efforts against companies with sim-

ilar spending patterns in the industry. You do this by answering the questionnaire used in the survey (at the back of the book), then adding up the score to see where you are on a 100-point scale.

A score of 40 or less in any area means lax control — you are almost certainly wasting money on travel and entertainment and vulnerable to abuse; companies scoring between 41 and 80 are exercising moderate control with comfort and convenience for their travelers; and companies scoring 81 or more are highly restrictive and making life a misery for all concerned.

Scope for improvement in travel and entertainment control is seen from the average national scores, which range from 64 on payment methods to 39 on travel arrangements.

The degree of control that's right for a particular company will probably depend largely on its culture and type of activity. Being lax in, say, travel arrangements does not necessarily mean that you're doing the wrong thing. You may want to give considerable latitude to people going out to negotiate multimillion dollar deals.

Insisting that they take the "lowest logical air fare" can be plain stupid. Consulting firms often don't care very much about cost if they're not picking up the tab.

For Linville the ideal model is a company scoring "high in the moderate range." The travel policy is reviewed and distributed annually; executives must take the lowest fare available within an hour before or after their requested departure time, but one-stop or connections are not mandated.

There is a "preferred" hotel directory, and "reasonableness guidelines" for meals. The assistant to the corporate controller is responsible for managing the travel and entertainment budget and all reservations are made through one travel agent.

EXPENSE advances are limited to \$50 a day, and corporate charge cards are individually billed to travelers to avoid excessive central administration.

This exercise should enable you to identify specific areas where you need guidance. The book contains models and checklists for every contingency — from fares, hotel and car rental policies, to selecting a travel agent and setting up a billing system.

What you won't learn from the AMEX survey is whether companies' traveling habits and patterns have changed since many executives were forcibly grounded during the Gulf War and having learned to live with videoconferencing, phone, and fax: Is the trip necessary? What have you achieved?

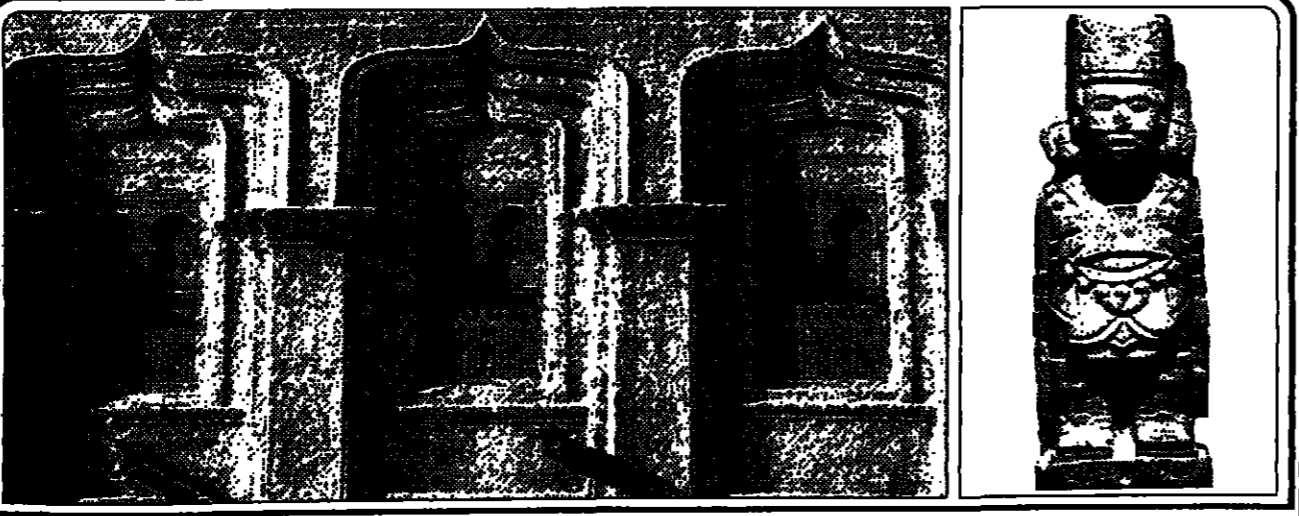
The survey is mainly about accounting control of travel and entertainment. Travelers should justify not only the expense of a trip but what they actually achieved.

For instance, there is no point in having a rule requiring 12 company signatures before an agent can issue a ticket if there is no regulation requiring checking on why somebody flies out Friday evening when the business meeting is not till Monday afternoon.

DO'S AND DON'TS

- Bazaar Treasures**
Don't dismiss the Covered Bazaar in Istanbul as a tourist trap. There are treasures to be found there, despite the "We Speak English" signs and overabundant assurances of authenticity.
- Friendly Tea**
Do accept a merchant's invitation to sit down and drink some tea — it doesn't mean you have to buy.
- English Practice**
Don't be surprised if the young man who asks to walk along with you and practice his English just happens to lead you right to his family's carpet store.
- Other Sources**
Do look beyond the bazaar for souvenirs. Museum shops, for example, offer high-quality traditional goods at still-affordable prices.

THE ARTS GUIDE



Left, facade in "Yemen: Architecture Millénaire," Paris; and Toltec figure, "The Art of Ancient Mexico," London.

- BELGIUM**
Musée d'Art Moderne de Bruxelles (tel: 02.508.32.11). To Dec. 13: "L'Art Moderne en Belgique, 1917-29." Belgian Surrealist art in the early activities of the Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire (tel: 41.72.11). To Dec. 27: "Trenouveau Nouveau Monde." Pre-Columbian art of the American continent from the Arctic Circle to the tip of South America.
- DENMARK**
Humlebeak Louisiana Museum of Modern Art (tel: 42.19.07.19). To Jan. 3, 1993: "Pierre Bonnard." Retrospective of the works of the French painter.
- FRANCE**
Paris Institut du Monde Arabe (tel: 40.51.38.38). To Jan. 10: "Yemen: Architecture Millénaire." The work of eight photographers, featuring architectural sights, portraits and landscapes. Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle (tel: 43.36.54.26). To April 26: "Dinoceures et Mammifères du Désert de Gobi." Featuring mammals and reptiles from the Gobi desert, dating back 75 million years. Musée de la Poste (tel: 42.79.24.31). To Jan. 30: "Papyrus tree Particulaire sur la Carte Postale." This exhibition commemorates the 120th anniversary of the postcard. It features a large assortment of collections including Paul Eluard's "Visual Poem" and Michael Leoni's "One Hundred Years of the Eiffel Tower."
- GERMANY**
Berlin Rautenstrauch-Joest-Museum (tel: 31.10.85). To Nov. 22: Colorful facade-paintings by the women of South Africa's Ama Ndebele townships. Frankfurt Schirn Kunsthalle (tel: 299.88.20). To Nov. 8: "Art in the Genoese Republic." Traces artistic growth and development in Genoa from the time of Andrea Doria to the establishment of a republic in 1528. Includes paintings, sculptures, ceramics, silverwork, furniture and textiles.
- ISRAEL**
Tel Aviv The Israel Museum (tel: 708.611).
- JAPAN**
Osaka Museum of Modern Art (tel: 66.27.22.45). To Oct. 30: "Books from Sefarad." A display of rare Hebrew manuscripts, along with artifacts of Spanish Jewry. To Oct. 30: "A Ship in the Midst of the Sea." Forty objects found in archaeological excavations.
- IRELAND**
Dublin The Irish Museum of Modern Art (tel: 718.668). To Feb. 14, 1993: "Richard Hamilton: A Retrospective." A selection of paintings, reliefs and mixed media works. Also, To Nov. 7: "Gilbert and George: The Cosmological Pictures." A series of 25 massive photoworks employing a figurative style.
- JAPAN**
Osaka Hara Museum (tel: 3445.0851). To Nov. 23: "Chile Today: Contemporary Art from Chile." Includes paintings, sculpture, prints, ceramics and photographs.
- NETHERLANDS**
Rotterdam Telegraph Office (tel: 229.450). To Nov. 27: "Rattle-Zig-Zag." Part of an international mailart project focusing on the artist's interpretation of the meaning of the Catalan word, Rattle. The works vary in size and character from postcards to complete installations.
- NORTHERN IRELAND**
Belfast Belfast Festival at Queens (tel: 246.809). Nov. 9 To Nov. 29: A major European arts festival featuring more than 100 events, including music, dance and theatrical performances.
- SPAIN**
Barcelona Fundació Joan Miró (tel: 328.1938). To Nov. 8: "From Figuration to Abstraction." A retrospective of the Spanish artist's work. Includes 125 prints, etchings and lithographs. Mérida Palácio Episcopal (tel: 561.1074). To Jan. 11, 1993: "Pissarro Classicism: Mérida, 1922." Malaga, the birth place of the Spanish artist, is primarily a Mediterranean city. This exhibit charts the influence of his cultural roots on his work.
- SWITZERLAND**
Marilyn Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 22.39.78). To Nov. 8: The first major Swiss retrospective of Georges Braque in 30 years. Includes 70 paintings, as well as sculptures, engravings, lithographs and illustrated books. Zurich Kunsthaus (tel: 251.67.55). To Dec. 13: "Gustav Klimt." Exhibition marking the 50th anniversary of his death. Also, "Ferdinand Hodler." Drawings of the artist from 1900 to 1918.
- UNITED STATES**
Chicago The Art Institute of Chicago (tel: 443.3600). To Jan. 3: "The Ancient Americas: Art from Sacred Landscapes." Includes 300 pre-Columbian pieces of goldwork, stone sculpture, textiles and crafted ceramic vessels. New York Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.0480). To Jan. 24: To Feb. 16, 1993: "The Artist and the Book in 20th-Century Italy." More than 175 books and periodicals ranging from Futurist manifestos of the early part of the past century to works featuring etchings, lithographs and screen-prints by contemporary artists. Washington Arthur M. Sackler Gallery (tel: 357.4880). To Sept. 26, 1993: "The Golden Age of Sculpture from Sri Lanka." Features Hindu and Buddhist sculpture from the 11th and 12th centuries in bronze, gilt bronze and gold.

For more than a century and a half, Patek Philippe has been known as the finest watch in the world. The reason is very simple. It is made differently. It is made using skills and techniques that others have lost or forgotten. It is made with attention to detail very few people would notice. It is made, we have to admit, with a total disregard for time. If



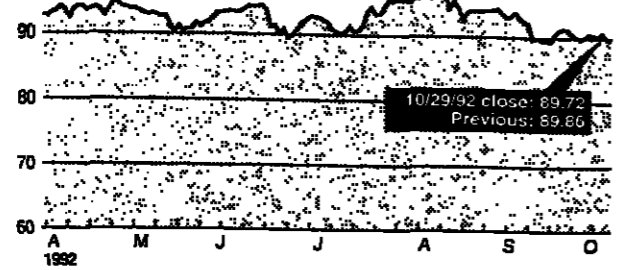
a particular Patek Philippe movement requires four years of continuous work to bring to absolute perfection, we will take four years. The result will be a watch that is unlike any other. A watch that conveys quality from first glance and first touch. A watch with a distinction: generation after generation it has been worn, loved and collected by those who are very difficult to please; those who will only accept the best. For the day that you take delivery of your Patek Philippe, you will have acquired the best. Your watch will be a masterpiece, quietly reflecting your own values. A watch that was made to be treasured.

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THE TRIB INDEX: 89.72 Down 0.16

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries...



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia...

Table with 3 columns: Asia/Pacific, Europe, N. America. Includes sub-tables for Industrial Sectors.

For readers desiring more information about the International Herald Tribune World Stock Index...

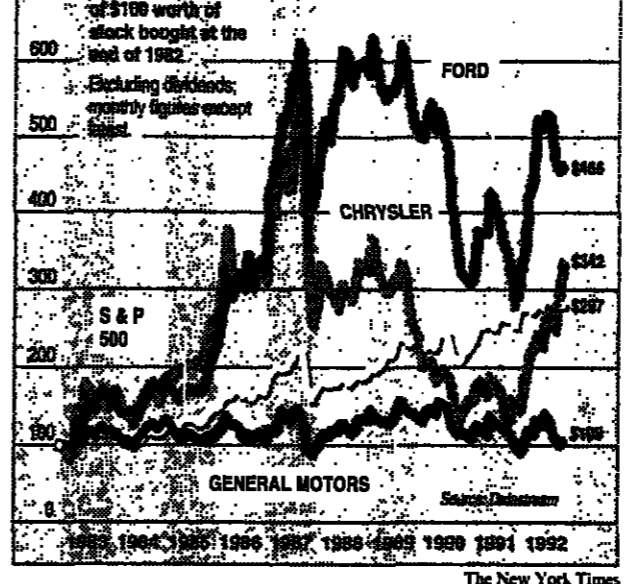
GM Reports Big, but Slimmer, Loss

DETROIT — General Motors Corp. reported Thursday a third-quarter loss of \$752.9 million, nearly \$100 million less than it had forecast...

New Chief Faces An Early Deadline

DETROIT — As General Motors Corp.'s board prepares to promote John F. Smith Jr. to chief executive on Monday, directors are signaling that he will have six months to one year to prove he can perform radical surgery on the automaker.

Wallowing on Wall Street



The New York Times

WALL STREET WATCH

Microsoft Girds for Attack On More Software Markets

NEW YORK — Microsoft, the largest U.S. software publisher, has been on a roll recently. In the past 12 months, its stock has shot up 50 percent, making William H. Gates, the chairman who holds more than one-third of the company's stock, the richest American...

Daimler Buys Into Fokker Germans to Get 51% of Dutch Plane Maker

AMSTERDAM — After a long engagement and considerable wrangling with the Dutch state over the dowry, the Dutch aircraft maker Fokker NV and Germany's Deutsche Aerospace AG finally agreed Thursday to become partners in bringing a range of new airplanes to the market.

Signs of Hope Emerge for Trade Talks

BRUSSELS — A week of EC-U.S. talks to rescue a global trade pact appeared to have made progress Thursday after Britain said it expected meetings between the two sides over the weekend.

France Cuts Rate As Germany Holds

PARIS — After surviving an assault on the franc last month, the French government on Thursday cut a key interest rate back to its pre-crisis level but said that easier money and broader policies of economic stimulus were still needed throughout Europe to restore growth.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Table with multiple columns: Cross Rates, Eurocurrency Deposits, Key Money Rates, Other Dollar Values, Forward Rates.

Russia Inflation Rate Now 1,300% a Year

MOSCOW — Inflation in Russia is running at 5 percent a week, or more than 1,300 percent a year, threatening to gallop into hyperinflation that could fatally undermine the reforms of President Boris Yeltsin, the government reported Thursday.

NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT AUTHORITY

FURNISH AND INSTALL ESCALATORS FOR PASSENGER USE FOR THE NEW YORK CITY TRANSIT AUTHORITY

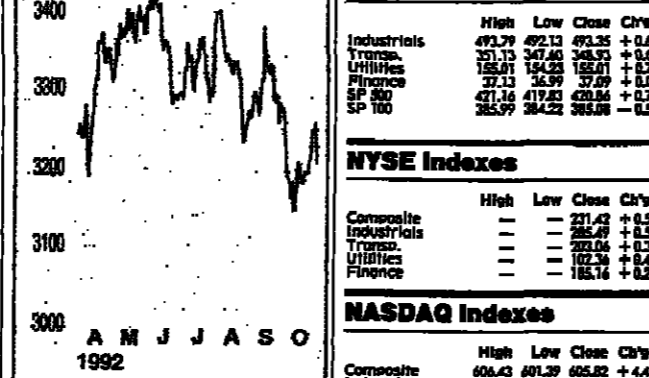
MARKET DIARY

Key Issues Drop, Broad Market Up

Bloomberg Business News NEW YORK — U.S. stocks ended mixed Monday, hurt by election jitters and slumps in some heavily traded issues.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.13 points to 3,246.27, but advancing issues outnumbered declin-

The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



Dow Jones Averages Table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Standard & Poor's Indexes Table with columns for Index, High, Low, Last, and Change.

EUROPEAN FUTURES Table with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Food Table with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Metals Table with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

Financial Table with columns for Class, High, Low, Prev. Close, and Change.

U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Jobless Claims Rose Slightly in Week

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — The number of U.S. workers filing unemployment claims rose slightly in the week ended Oct. 17, after four consecutive weeks of declines.

Tartikoff Quits as Paramount Head

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — Brandon Tartikoff, 42, said Thursday that he had resigned as head of Paramount Pictures after just 15 months at the helm of the studio to spend more time with his daughter, who was seriously injured two years ago in a traffic accident.

5 Bondholders to Sue Marriott Corp.

BALTIMORE (Bloomberg) — A group of five institutional investors who own about \$100 million of Marriott Corp.'s bonds said Thursday they would file a lawsuit to block the hotel company's restructuring.

TWA Cleared to Increase Borrowing

WILMINGTON, Delaware (Combined Dispatches) — Trans World Airlines has won bankruptcy court approval to borrow an additional \$100 million as the carrier tries to keep afloat through its reorganization.

Fare Wars Hurt 2 Airlines' Results

NEW YORK (AP) — The summer airfare war was blamed Thursday for a 14 percent drop in third-quarter profits at United Airlines' parent company and the ninth straight quarter of losses at America West Airlines.

For the Record

Upjohn Co.'s injectable, three-month birth-control drug Depo Provera received Food and Drug Administration approval Thursday.

Rates and U.S. Election Weigh on the Dollar

NEW YORK — The dollar was mixed Thursday, as would-be bulls were discouraged by uncertainty over the U.S. presidential election and a surprising rise in German inflation.

Foreign Exchange

The dollar closed in New York at 1.5378 DM, down from 1.5445 DM on Wednesday, and at 123.25 yen, up from 122.15 yen.

NYSE Most Actives

Table listing NYSE most active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE diary items with columns for Item, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ diary items with columns for Item, High, Low, Last, and Change.

AMEX Most Actives

Table listing AMEX most active stocks with columns for Volume, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NYSE Diary

Table listing NYSE diary items with columns for Item, High, Low, Last, and Change.

NASDAQ Diary

Table listing NASDAQ diary items with columns for Item, High, Low, Last, and Change.

U.S. FUTURES

Table listing U.S. futures contracts with columns for Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Grains

Table listing grain futures contracts with columns for Contract, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Metals

Table listing metal futures contracts with columns for Contract, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

Financial

Table listing financial futures contracts with columns for Contract, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, and Change.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table listing world stock markets with columns for Market, High, Low, Last, and Change.

Amsterdam

Table listing Amsterdam stock market data.

Helsinki

Table listing Helsinki stock market data.

Hong Kong

Table listing Hong Kong stock market data.

Svenska Kredit Nears Failure

STOCKHOLM — Svenska Kredit AB, the financially troubled Swedish credit insurance company, said Thursday it had decided to declare bankruptcy.

Sydney

Table listing Sydney stock market data.

Paris

Table listing Paris stock market data.

Tokyo

Table listing Tokyo stock market data.

Singapore

Table listing Singapore stock market data.

Stocks

Table listing various stock market data.

Stocks

Table listing various stock market data.

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Table listing various stock market data.

Vertical advertisements on the right margin including 'Rhône-Po...', 'Rate Cut S...', 'ROSOFT: Attac...', and 'ADLINE: New O...'.

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Paris to Sell 10.5% Of Rhône-Poulenc

PARIS — France plans to sell at least 6 million shares, or a 10.5 percent stake, in Rhône-Poulenc, the huge chemical and pharmaceutical company, but the state will keep a majority holding, the Finance Ministry said Thursday.

The state currently owns 56.9 percent of the company directly, and French state-owned companies own another 20.8 percent.

The industry minister, Dominique Strauss-Kahn, said the sale would bring in about 4 billion francs (\$768 million) and could well complete the government's sale of assets for 1992.

France, with nearly 3 million workers unemployed, has been selling shares in state-owned companies in part to raise cash for job programs. It had raised 10 billion francs this way by the end of September, with a goal of 16 billion francs (\$3.07 billion) this year.

Asked if more asset sales were planned, Mr. Strauss-Kahn said: "That will depend on how much this brings in. We are about on target." He added that, while he did not think there would be other sales, "I cannot say there will be none."

The Finance Ministry said the sale would take place "within the next few months, depending on market conditions."

It said the government would be offering to swap one ordinary Rhône-Poulenc share for each preferential investment certificate, the main security traded, and one share for every A series participation share issued outside France. Participation shares are nonvoting securities that carry a priority dividend.

"These operations will help the development of Rhône-Poulenc by strengthening and simplifying the financial structure of the company," the ministry said.

Rhône-Poulenc, one of the world's major chemical companies, has a pharmaceutical business that puts it among the world's top 10 drug companies. It earned 2 billion francs in 1991 on sales of \$3.82 billion francs. It has predicted that 1992 operating income will be 10 to 15 percent higher than 1991's 6.27 billion francs.

News of the sale failed to spark much enthusiasm, analysts said. Rhône-Poulenc investment certificates fell 20 francs, or 5.2 percent, on Wednesday. Analysts said the price decline partly reflected a view that the share sale would be at a discount of 1 percent to 3 percent from the market price.

Traders also sold because after the share swap, the investment certificates would lose their higher dividend. While investors will have voting rights, analysts said, these would be worth less than otherwise because the state will retain control of the company.

Analysts also wondered how well the market could digest at least 6 million shares, and the ministry said that the government might sell much more than 6 million shares, depending on market conditions.

France Telecom Plans a Bond Issue

France Telecom will probably issue a little more than 8 billion francs in bonds next year, Reuters reported.

The company's finance director, Pierre Hilaire, said that the state telephone company was ahead in its 1992 borrowing program. It was looking at whether to issue a further 2 billion francs before the end of this year, but had not yet decided, he said.

BA Decries Battle Over US Air Bid

GLENEAGLES, Scotland — The three biggest U.S. airlines have conspired to block British Airways' move to invest \$750 million in USAir, America's fourth-largest carrier, the chief executive of British Airways said Thursday.

"We are in the throes of a bitter battle," Sir Colin Marshall told Scottish businessmen.

Mr. Marshall's comments referred to a campaign against British Airways' proposed investment in USAir, for which it wants a 44 percent stake, that has been mounted by United Airlines, American Airlines and Delta. They have publicly lobbied against the investment, saying the British government must first grant them equal access to aviation markets in Britain.

The proposed investment has also become a political issue in the U.S. election.

On Wednesday night, Bill Clinton, the Democratic Party's presidential candidate, said he was opposed to British Airways taking the stake in ailing USAir.

"I've got real problems with it," Mr. Clinton said in an interview on the CNN television network.

Ross Perot, the Dallas billionaire running as an independent, expressed his opposition in an Oct. 19 presidential debate.

Savings for Air France

Bernard Attali, chairman of Air France, said the link between his airline and Sabena SA of Belgium would lead to annual savings of nearly 800 million francs (\$154 million) by 1996, AFP-Extel News reported from Paris.

In an interview, Mr. Attali said that Air France's purchase of a 37.5 percent stake in Sabena, announced in April, would lead to annual savings of about 300 million francs for Sabena and 475 million francs for Air France.

Recession Bites Into ICI Profit

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries PLC said Thursday its pretax profit plunged by more than half, driving the London stock market down and casting doubts on the company's plans to spin off its drugs and agrochemical operations.

The British manufacturing conglomerate reported a profit of \$93 million (\$146 million), down from \$196 million a year earlier and below analysts' expectations of about \$100 million.

The company's chairman, Sir Denis Henderson, said ICI was "adversely affected by the worldwide, persistent recession" and said the results reflected a decline in demand.

Sir Denis was pessimistic about the near-term outlook for the company, considered a barometer of British industrial health.

"There is little expectation of improvement in trading conditions in the near term, although the recent realignment of the sterling exchange rate to more competitive levels should help in overseas markets," he said.

The results depressed an already gloomy London stock market. The Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 index fell 8.1 points, to 2,642.3, and ICI shares were down 14 pence at £10.36.

ICI said it was "on track on the proposals" to spin off its more attractive drug and agrochemical business, to be called ICI Bioscience PLC. But analysts said they

BP Oil Field Estimate Called Disappointing

LONDON — British Petroleum PLC released Thursday estimates of the reserves in its Cusiana oil discovery in Colombia, and the figures fell short of analysts' expectations.

BP said Cusiana held estimated recoverable reserves of 1.5 billion barrels of oil and condensate and 2 trillion to 3 trillion cubic feet (56.6 billion to 85 billion cubic meters) of gas.

"They're extremely disappointing," said Alan Gaines, president of Gaines Berland Inc., of the figures. Analysts had estimated reserves of 3 billion to 10 billion barrels.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

through, eliminating most of ICI's £1.6 billion debt and widening share ownership.

The plan, announced in July, is seen as a defense against takeovers and a means of helping the drug operations expand. It was welcomed by the market, reflecting the view that the company's parts are worth far more than the whole.

Sir Denis said ICI had been hurt by weak demand for materials and chemicals, particularly in Europe, putting prices under pressure. A strong pound also damped results.

Analysts, who earlier this year slashed 1992 profit forecasts for the company from about \$800 million to about \$600 million, said they would now cut them further.

Smith New Court cut its forecast to \$550 million for the year, from \$625 million. In 1991, the company's profit totaled \$843 million.

Overall sales totaled \$3,074 billion in the latest quarter, up from \$2,768 billion.

Operating profit at the drugs and agrochemicals unit totaled \$144 million, down from £148 million.

The most disappointing result was in the materials division, which includes films, acrylics, fibers and plastics. Analysts had expected a healthy profit, but the unit posted a loss of £27 million.

The pharmaceuticals division, where expectations had been for a 20 percent drop to about £110 million in profit, posted a profit of £146 million. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

Investor's Europe				
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40		
1900	2800	2100		
1800	2700	2000		
1700	2600	1900		
1600	2500	1800		
1500	2400	1700		
1400	2300	1600		
1992 M J J A S O 1992 M J J A S O 1992 M J J A S O				
Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	102.90	104.60	-1.63
Brussels	Stock Index	5,524.21	5,487.41	+0.67
Frankfurt	DAX	1,493.64	1,510.30	-1.10
Frankfurt	FAZ	592.30	603.98	-1.93
Helsinki	HEX	749.78	739.58	+1.52
London	Financial Times 30	1,948.70	1,956.50	-0.40
London	FTSE 100	2,642.30	2,650.40	-0.31
Madrid	General Index	196.62	197.53	-0.46
Milan	MIB	851.00	842.00	+1.07
Paris	CAC 40	1,730.87	1,749.88	-1.09
Stockholm	Afaersvaerden	791.13	815.98	-3.05
Vienna	Stock Ind'x	363.80	367.15	-0.91
Zurich	SBS	639.60	641.30	-0.27

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Russian legislators want to tighten up on the diamond industry by transferring control of the sector to parliament or the central bank from the Committee on Precious Metals, Interfax news agency said.
- DSM NV, the Dutch chemical group, said it expected a lower operating profit for the fourth quarter, after reporting a 55 percent decline in third-quarter earnings to 53 million guilders (\$30.5 million).
- Swiss Reinsurance, the world's second-largest reinsurer, declined to predict 1992 profit because of uncertainty about the extent of damage claims from Hurricane Andrew in the southeastern United States.
- Amoco Sharjah Oil Co., a unit of Amoco Corp. in the United Arab Emirates, announced a major discovery of natural gas in Sharjah.
- Au Bon Marché SA said first-half consolidated net profit rose 32 percent, to 213 million francs (\$41 million), from a year earlier. Profit before attribution to minority shareholders rose to 1.47 billion francs, from 188 million francs, because profit now includes earnings from the LVMH group.
- Bezar de l'Hôtel de Ville's first-half consolidated pretax profit fell 29 percent to 20.2 million francs from a year earlier, the French retailer said.
- The London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange named Daniel Hodson, 48, as chief executive officer to succeed Michael Jenkins, who is retiring. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP)

TOMKINS: Deal for Ranks Hovis Surprises Hanson

(Continued from first finance page)

and actively developing businesses has been an important factor for us in considering the long-term interests of our shareholders, employees and customers," said Mr. Metcalfe, the Ranks Hovis chairman.

But margins in Ranks Hovis's core baking business, which traditionally accounts for about half its profit, have fallen sharply, and some analysts doubted if Tomkins had the expertise to turn it around.

"Its expertise is in manufacturing," said Mr. Allum of County

Natwest. "The food business involves a great deal more marketing and brand name promotion than other areas."

Tomkins has 70 percent of its business in the United States and has been casting around for a British acquisition for some time. The acquisition would be Tomkins's eighth in 11 years.

Tomkins' share-and-cash offer values each Ranks Hovis share at 267.5 pence, compared with the 220 pence offered by Hanson.

Terms of the recommended offer are 2.29 new Tomkins shares plus

520 pence in cash for every four Ranks Hovis shares. There is a full cash alternative worth 260 pence.

To provide part of the financing for the offer, Tomkins also announced a 1-for-2 rights issue to raise \$572 million.

With annual sales of around £1.5 billion, Ranks Hovis is Britain's second-largest baker. In 1988 it fought off a bid from Australia's biggest food company, Goodman Fielder Wattle Ltd., which valued it at £1.7 billion.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

FRENCH: Rate Cut Signals Renewed Confidence

(Continued from first finance page)

expecting a decline in European interest rates to help stave off further economic traumas.

"Throughout Europe, the conditions for an easing of interest rates are clearly being set in place," Mr. Sapin said. "The scissors that had opened are now closing," he said, holding out hopes that the wide gap in rates between Germany and the United States was starting to narrow.

Mr. Sapin, at a press conference, described the decision to return the short-term rate at which the Bank of France lends to commercial banks to 10.5 percent, from 13 percent, as proof that France had won its battle against currency speculators.

"This is the last sign of a return to normal after the monetary

crisis," Mr. Sapin said. "The wounds from the attack have totally healed."

But there was no indication of when France might be prepared to cut its intervention rate, currently at 9.60 percent, which is the benchmark rate for French lending.

After the narrow approval by French voters of the Maastricht treaty, France barely managed to avoid being forced to emulate Britain, Italy and Spain in devaluing its currency. Supported by a basically sound, stable economy, the franc was rescued by heavy central bank intervention and an unprecedented public pledge of help from the Bundesbank.

The Bank of France, Mr. Sapin said, had already recovered more than 90 percent of the 160 billion francs (\$30.7 billion) it spent on

currency market intervention last month. It made a profit of more than 1 billion francs from speculators who were forced to buy back, at a loss, borrowed francs they had sold in anticipation of a devaluation.

Analysts said the franc had emerged strengthened from its ordeal. "The franc is out of the woods now," Paul Hammett of Banque Paribas in London told Reuters. The government has "gained such an upper hand over the past month" and "their credibility has been restored."

Even with lower short-term French rates — which still remain about one percentage point above comparable German rates — the franc should strengthen, economists said, as the mark weakens in response to a slower German economy.

MICROSOFT: Attack on 2 More Software Markets

(Continued from first finance page)

Novell, the leader in the high end of the networking market.

"The problem they face in network computing is that PC networks already belong to Novell, and workstation networks belong to Unix," said Mark Stahlman, president of New Media Associates, a New York financial and technology company. "It will be very difficult at this stage in the game to win the hearts and minds of corporate computer center managers."

But by bundling in electronic mail and features that are designed

for small work groups, Microsoft is clearly aiming its network software not at the foundation market of Novell and Artisoft, but at the applications market for groups of collaborating office workers pioneered by Lotus in its Lotus Notes program.

Still, Wall Street appears to believe that Microsoft's networking software may be less of a threat to Novell than to Artisoft, the leader at the low end of networking software for simple desktop computer networks.

Novell's stock was quoted Thursday at \$31.50, down just \$1

from its high in the past year. But Artisoft has plummeted from a 52-week high of \$35 to \$13.625.

Round two in this battle will begin next month, when Microsoft introduces its new database program called Access. That program is aimed at Borland International, the software publisher based in Scotts Valley, California that now commands the personal computer database market.

To try to gain an opening against Borland, Microsoft plans to initially price Access at \$99, far below the \$695 retail price planned for after the product's introduction.

DEADLINE: New Chief Faces Pressure for Results

(Continued from first finance page)

Harvard Business School. "An outsider has less emotional burden, but he can make huge mistakes because he doesn't know enough about the company."

Management experts debate whether new leadership from inside or outside is more effective at reducing a crisis-bound company's personnel ranks, closing plants and halting unmoded traditions. When Chrysler faced bankruptcy more than a decade ago, it chose Lee A. Iacocca, who had been booted out of Ford Motor Co. He came in, cleaned house and turned Chrysler around.

GM often has rejected critics, such as Ross Perot, who directly challenged or tried to change its culture.

Robert C. Stempel, who resigned Monday under pressure, agonized constantly during his 27-month

tenure as chairman over the human toll of cutting the organization to size.

By trying so hard not to hurt people, Mr. Stempel postponed for too long naming plants to be shut. With finances eroding, directors apparently decided Mr. Stempel was a fine engineer who lacked resolve.

Mr. Smith will be charged to prove he's "Neutron Jack" of Detroit — like "Neutron Jack" Welch, chairman of General Electric Co., who won renown for sheding personnel costs while leaving buildings and projects unburned.

Monitoring Mr. Smith closely will be John G. Smale, a former Procter & Gamble Co. chairman and a GM director, whom people close to the board predicted would be named GM chairman Monday.

Besides having a man expert in running a huge consumer products

company as chairman of an auto company, the arrangement will be quite unusual in another respect. At GM as well as most U.S. corporations, the chairman is also chief executive.

Elmer W. Johnson, a former GM executive vice president, has argued for separating the jobs because he believes directors will evaluate a company's management more effectively if the chief executive does not run the board.

A number of executives who turned Chrysler around in the early 1980s and left the company in the late 1980s believe they could be similarly effective at GM. Two of them are finance experts working at companies that have had problems.

Fred Zuckerman, vice president of finance of RJR Nabisco, and Gerald Greenwald, president of Olympia & York, have indicated their interest

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Lufthansa

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PM
IBM	3.00	4.2	12.5	115 1/4	114 3/4	114 3/4
Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15.0	54 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
Apple	0.00	0.0	18.0	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Oracle	0.00	0.0	12.0	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Novell	0.00	0.0	10.0	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Lucent	0.00	0.0	15.0	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Motorola	0.00	0.0	12.0	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Intel	0.00	0.0	10.0	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Cisco	0.00	0.0	15.0	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Sun	0.00	0.0	12.0	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PM
Merck	0.00	0.0	15.0	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Pfizer	0.00	0.0	12.0	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Novartis	0.00	0.0	10.0	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Roche	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Abbott	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PM
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PM
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PM
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	PM
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Amgen	0.00	0.0	15.0	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Genentech	0.00	0.0	12.0	30 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Boehringer	0.00	0.0	10.0	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2

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NYSE
Thursday's Closing

(Continued on next page)

طابا من الاصل

كلنا من الامل

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time, compiled by the NYSE, consist of the 1,000 traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Stock	Div	Yr PE	High	Low	Open/Close
AA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAI		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAO		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAU		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAV		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAW		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAZ		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

Stock	Div	Yr PE	High	Low	Open/Close
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

Stock	Div	Yr PE	High	Low	Open/Close
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

Stock	Div	Yr PE	High	Low	Open/Close
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

Stock	Div	Yr PE	High	Low	Open/Close
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
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AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
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AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

Stock	Div	Yr PE	High	Low	Open/Close
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

NYSE

Thursday's Closing
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect its trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

(Continued)

Stock	Div	Yr PE	High	Low	Open/Close
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

Stock	Div	Yr PE	High	Low	Open/Close
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
AAA		13	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2

NYSE High-Lows

NEW HIGHS 74	NEW LOWS 28
Amtrak	AM Int'l
Amgen	Amgen
Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar
Amstar	Amstar

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Seeking a Small-Jet Big Time

Bloomberg Business News

BANDUNG, Indonesia — The Indonesian state-owned aerospace company, long a producer of Western-designed aircraft, is turning to a home-grown commuter plane that it hopes will secure its place in a fast-growing niche market.

Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara, known as IPTN, has received orders for 167 of its 50-seat, fixed-wing airplane, the N-250, which is scheduled to enter the commercial market in 1996. Twenty-four of the planes will go to foreign companies.

B. J. Habibie, the IPTN chairman, said the company opened a Seattle office in July to market the plane and other IPTN aircraft in North America. He is also targeting Asia, Europe and the Middle East.

The end of the Cold War and a sea of red ink at major international airlines have hurt makers of military aircraft and commercial jetliners. But the market for commuter planes is expected to remain buoyant throughout the 1990s.

IPTN has delivered about 300 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft made either under license or in joint-venture agreements since it was launched in 1976. The N-250 is its first in-house designed plane and Mr. Habibie hopes it will lead Indonesia's move into the international market.

"I want Indonesia to be a major center of excellence in aircraft production," said Mr. Habibie, who is also state minister for research and technology.

The company says it plans to produce both jet and propeller planes with capacities ranging from 50 to 130 passengers and a maximum flight range of about 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers). A 70-seat version of the N-250 is in the works.

In Indonesia, passenger-aircraft demand is forecast to expand at a rate of 7 percent a year, fueled by continued strong economic growth.

The United States and Europe are under turmoil with the big airlines," Mr. Burke added.

McDonnell Set To Buy Parts From Taiwan

TAIPEI — McDonnell Douglas Corp. plans to buy parts for its passenger jets in Taiwan, boosting the island's aerospace industry, a Taiwan official said Thursday.

McDonnell has agreed to let its suppliers form joint ventures with or subcontract orders to Taiwan aircraft-parts makers, said Jack Tang, deputy director of the government's Committee for Aviation and Space Industry Development.

Executives from McDonnell are to visit Taiwan next month to evaluate local suppliers, Mr. Tang said.

Taiwan Aerospace Corp., 29 percent state-owned, has backed away recently from an accord to buy up to 40 percent of McDonnell's commercial-aircraft operations.

McDonnell has delivered about 300 fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft made either under license or in joint-venture agreements since it was launched in 1976. The N-250 is its first in-house designed plane and Mr. Habibie hopes it will lead Indonesia's move into the international market.

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In Indonesia, passenger-aircraft demand is forecast to expand at a rate of 7 percent a year, fueled by continued strong economic growth.

The United States and Europe are under turmoil with the big airlines," Mr. Burke added.

Ito-Yokado Chairman Steps Down

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — The president of Ito-Yokado Co., Japan's most profitable supermarket chain, resigned Thursday to take responsibility for alleged payments by company officials to shareholders to keep order at a shareholders meeting in May.

"I am deeply sorry for all the trouble we caused," said President Masatoshi Ito.

Mr. Ito's resignation follows the arrest of a company auditor and two managers on Oct. 22 on suspicion that they paid at least 20 million yen (\$164,000) to three yakuza racketeers to intimidate shareholders.

A company lawyer said Mr. Ito had no knowledge of the payments.

Mr. Ito also resigned as chairman of Seven Eleven Japan Ltd., the convenience-store chain, and of Denny's Japan Co., the restaurant operator. Toshitomi Suzuki, formerly president of Seven Eleven Japan, was named Ito-Yokado's new president and chairman of Denny's Japan.

The new president of Seven Eleven Japan will be Hiroo Kurita, formerly its managing director.

Many Japanese companies have relied on the yakuza to keep shareholders from asking embarrassing questions at shareholder meetings, although such practices are prohibited by law.

Weak Economy Hits 2 Japan Airlines

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — All Nippon Airways and Japan Air System, Japan's second-largest and third-largest airlines, on Thursday posted sharply lower profits for the first half, citing the sluggish economy and high capital-spending costs.

ANA said current profit fell 40 percent, to 17.35 billion yen (\$142.2 million) in the six months ended Sept. 30. Japan Air System's current profit for the half fell 75 percent from a year earlier, to 1.44 billion yen.

ANA's profit tumbled despite a 2.4 percent rise in sales. It said slow domestic growth was a key reason for the decline.

But the cost of setting up 19 international routes since 1985 has done even more damage to ANA's earnings, analysts said.

In the April-September period, ANA's international sales, which account for 15 percent of overall sales, rose 7.8 percent, to 63.12 billion yen. But depreciation costs of the carriers that ANA has bought since 1985 to build its international network still overshadow revenues, analysts said.

ANA's international operations will post an estimated 20 billion yen operating loss this year, according to Junko Aoi, an analyst at UBS/Phillips & Drew, following a 13 billion yen operating loss last year. The larger and more profitable domestic operations are absorbing much of that loss.

2d Dragon Bond Issue Meets Wide Demand

HONG KONG — Southeast Asia's fledgling debt markets took a stride toward maturity on Thursday with the successful launch of the second issue of so-called dragon bonds.

The issuer, the Asian Development Bank, said it was particularly pleased that the \$300 million five-year issue was in demand across a wider range of countries and investors than the first dragon bond in November last year.

It was widely distributed in the region, with some bonds going to China, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand and even New Zealand and Fiji, said the ADB treasurer, Tomoo Hayakawa, in Manila.

Dragon bonds are those exclusively issued and listed in Asia, excluding Japan. Thursday's issue is being listed in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taipei.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns: Exchange, Index, Thursday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Rows include Hong Kong Hang Seng, Singapore Straits Times, Tokyo Nikkei 225, etc.

Every route on the international "alice is in bad shape," said Kazuhiko Komiya, a senior vice president of ANA.

To shore up earnings, ANA plans to reduce the number of weekly flights on as many as 6 of its 19 international routes, he said.

The company has used domestic revenue to keep itself in the black. ANA handles half of all passenger traffic inside Japan and has 72 domestic routes.

For the year ending March 31, ANA predicted current profit of 17.5 billion yen, down 22 percent from the previous year. That means the company will barely break even in the second half.

At Japan Air System, sales in the six-month period rose 2.3 percent, to 142.2 billion yen. The sluggish Japanese economy, a decline in business-class passengers and increasing competition among Japanese airlines kept revenue growth slow, the company said.

In addition, the airline's purchase of four new airplanes increased operating costs 5.7 percent.

Japan Air System expects to post a 2 billion yen current loss in the full year ending March 31, 1992, which implies a current loss of 3.44 billion yen in the second half.

Business could remain slow in the second half, depending on the timing of an economic recovery, the company said.

Business could remain slow in the second half, depending on the timing of an economic recovery, the company said.

Very briefly:

San Miguel Corp. of the Philippines said net income was 2.16 billion pesos (\$88.2 million) for the first nine months of 1992, up 6 percent from a year ago; the company cited expansion and modernization.

NEC Corp. said it would boost production of 4-megabit dynamic random-access memories for the U.S. market following a U.S. move to uphold dumping charges against South Korean chip makers.

Citibank N.A., the New Zealand unit of the U.S. banking group, said it expected its revenue to rise 20 percent and was reconsidering its decision to move foreign-exchange operations to Australia.

The World Bank executive board voted to give India another half year to plan resettlement for hundreds of thousands of people facing displacement by a water and power project planned for the Narmada River and funded by the bank.

British Gas PLC signed a contract to explore for oil off the southern coast of Vietnam, the Vietnam News reported.

Antah Holdings Bhd. of Malaysia said Esaripae Ltd., a unit in which it holds a 51 percent stake, had expanded operations to Indonesia.

Royal Dutch/Shell Group and the state-owned Petroleum Authority of Thailand signed a joint-venture agreement to build a \$2.5 billion oil refinery in Thailand, to begin operations in 1996.

South Korea will open eight business sectors to foreign investment beginning next week as part of a plan to attract technology and investment.

ADVERTISING

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Oct. 29, 1992

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, share price, and other details. Includes sections for International Funds, Other Funds, and various regional funds.

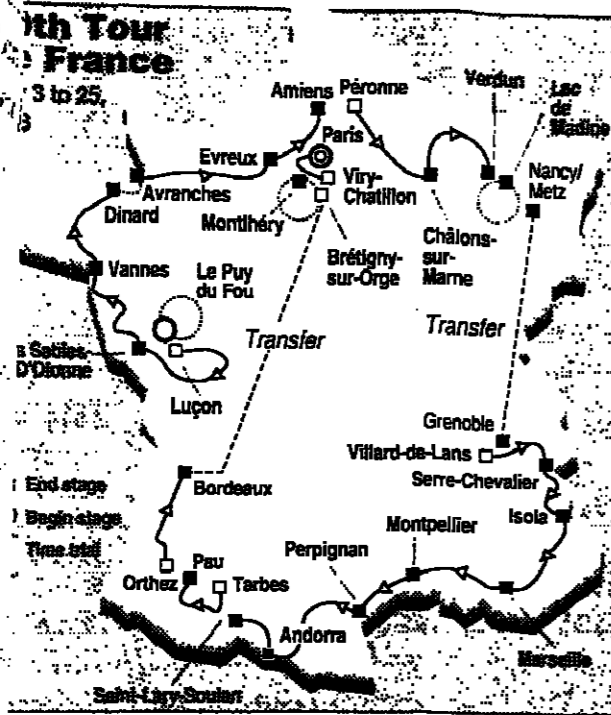
tionary Crisis Sarajevo Ratification rina 6% price

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

SPORTS

TOUR DE FRANCE

A Heavyweight Comedy Tests the English Humor



Tour de France Has Rocky Road Ready for Riders in 1993

By Samuel Abt
A rigorous and mountainous 1993 Tour de France was... said Indurain, failing to look frightened.

It seems a lot harder, at least on paper, said Harrie Jansen, manager of the Buckler team... "For sure more difficult," said Jan Gibers, directeur sportif of PDM.

Between those two individual trials come the mountains, lots of mountains. The first of two daily peaks in the Alps will be held July 19, 21 and with July 20 a day off. Another day, or part of one, is scheduled July 13, when the field will fly the morning from Lorraine to the Massif Central.

As announced a year ago, the field will be reduced from 22 nine-man teams to 20. The first 14 teams in the computerized rankings will gain automatic berths in May while six "wildcards" will be named in mid-June.

The reason for the reduction to 180 riders is basically one of safety. More and more of the secondary roads that the Tour uses have been modernized with traffic islands and other devices to limit the carnage by French drivers, who rank among the world's bravest if not best.

Because of all the road impediments and its own nervous and rapid pace, especially in the dozen days of racing over flat stages, the Tour has found that the usual 198-man field is just too big to get out of its own way.

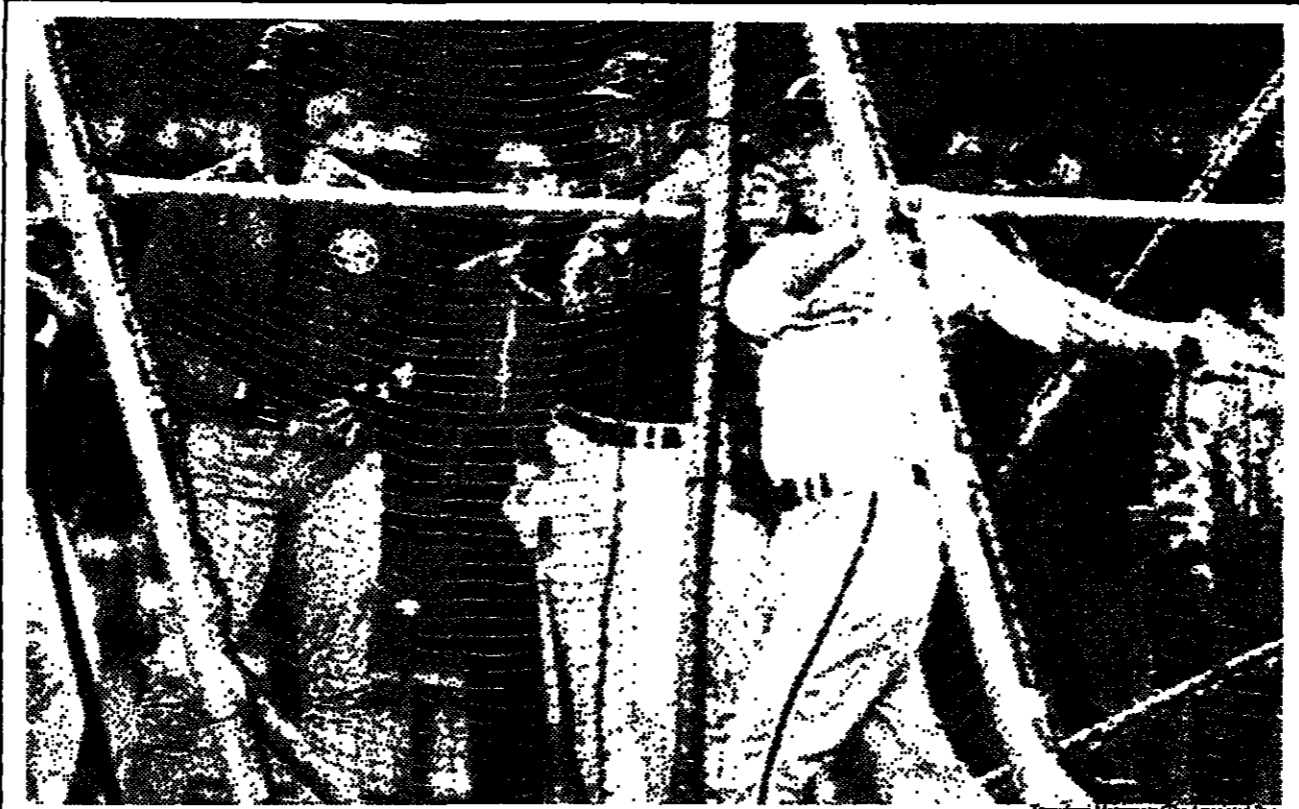
By Ian Thomson
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Leaving the last press conference Thursday, he was announced by his manager as the first British heavyweight champion, which raised a whoopee from the crowd.

English have declined to buy at least 7,000 tickets to see their first future heavyweight champion. They wouldn't be having this problem if Frank Bruno was fighting. But Lewis is trying to win over the English public, which is why he turned down a chance to hold this fight in Canada.

Sulaiman had earlier declared in his convoluted Marxist way that is, Chiso Marx, one of those brothers that, except on the day of the fight, the WBC had no interest in the drug use of its athletes. That's a big thumbs-up for steroids.

Later, Ruddock boasted of his 19 rounds with Tyson and knockouts of Greg Page, Michael Dokes and, most recently, contender Phil Jackson.

Finally, Lewis said he had already submitted to the urine test, but only when the topic had become longer profitable. Later, Ruddock boasted of his 19 rounds with Tyson and knockouts of Greg Page, Michael Dokes and, most recently, contender Phil Jackson.



TOKYO DREAMING — Kevin Costner, who starred in the baseball movie "Field of Dreams," took batting practice Thursday with the Major League All-Star team, which is in Japan for an eight-game series.

Leyland Voted NL's Manager of Year

PITTSBURGH — He was one fly ball, one ground ball, one more out away from the World Series when the season ended for Jim Leyland. But he still contends 1992 was a great year for the Pittsburgh Pirates.

Alou, who took over in May for Tom Rummels, was named on three first-place ballots and got 65 points. The other first-place vote went to Atlanta's Bobby Cox, the 1991 winner who finished third with 29 points.

Fourteen other players also filed for free agency Wednesday, raising the total to 73. (See Scoreboard)

Puckett, 31, has played all nine years in the majors with Minnesota, batting for a .321 average and winning five Gold Gloves. Last season, he batted .325 with 210 hits, 19 home runs and 110 runs batted in, scoring 104 runs.

According to people familiar with the talks, Puckett and Andy MacPhail, the Twins' general manager, thought they had reached a tentative agreement in May for \$27.5 million over five years, only to have the team's owner, Carl Pohlad, reject the deal.

SCOREBOARD

HOCKEY
NHL Standings
WALSLEY CONFERENCE
Patrick Division
Pittsburgh 7 2 1 15 41 28
NY Rangers 7 2 1 15 41 28

BASEBALL
Free Agents List
The 15 players who have filed for free agency. Players with six or more seasons of major-league service whose contracts have expired and who are not bound by reserve rights restrictions may file for free agency through Nov. 8.

SOCCER
ENGLISH LEAGUE CUP
Third Round
Aston Villa 1, Manchester United 0
Blackburn & Norwich 0
Chelsea 2, Newcastle 1

CRICKET
ONE-DAY INTERNATIONAL
Overseas: XI vs. India
Thursday, in Johannesburg, South Africa
India: 207-4 (82 overs)
Overseas: 122 (41.2 overs)
Result: India won by 88 runs

MANAGERS OF THE YEAR
National League
1993 — Tommy Lasorda, Los Angeles
1994 — Jim Frey, Chicago
1995 — Whitey Herzog, St. Louis
1996 — Hal Lanier, Houston
1997 — Bob Rodgers, Montreal
1998 — Tommy Lasorda, Los Angeles
1999 — Don Zimmer, Chicago
2000 — Jim Leyland, Pittsburgh
2001 — Bobby Cox, Atlanta
2002 — Alvin Dark, Pittsburgh

IDELINES

Brand, Spence Lead Volvo Masters
GORDON BRAND, Spain (AP) — Gordon Brand Jr. of Scotland birdied last two holes Thursday for a 1-under-par 70 to share the first-round lead of the Volvo Masters with Jamie Spence of England as fierce winds demanded Valderrama Golf Club sent scores soaring.

on the Record
Mehmet Tuncel, 19, scored an undefeated century Thursday to lead his team to an 80-run victory in the nation's first cricket match in South Africa.

Major league baseball officials Thursday scheduled meetings Nov. 10 to determine whether the Giants will remain in San Francisco or move to St. Petersburg, Florida. A Bay area group on Wednesday increased its bid by \$5 million to \$100 million. It is intended to thwart a \$115 million bid from the St. Petersburg group.

notable
Helmut Meyer, who has announced he will not run for another term as president of the German Track and Field Federation. "Seventy-five percent of the DLV work has to do with the fight against drug abuse. I do count medals, now I count urine samples."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Continued From Page 10)
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WEDNESDAY BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER
THURSDAY INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT
FRIDAY REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE
SATURDAY HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL
ARTS & ANTIQUES
Herald Tribune

OBSERVER

President Perot's Fall

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — What specific event triggered the downfall of President Perot? Most historians pinpoint the infamous "roundup of the thousand-dollar suits."

David Sanborn, the Jazzman Who Isn't

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — David Sanborn played with bluesmen Albert King and Little Milton at the age of 15, turned full-time professional with the Paul Butterfield Blues Band and gained a name through prominent solo work on David Bowie's "Young Americans" album.



Saxman Sanborn: "Rhythmic orientation defines the idiom."

sen), who has written a saxophone concerto for Sanborn (performed in London's Albert Hall), calls him "one of the most complete musicians on the planet."

PEOPLE

Von Bulow Wins Again

This Time It's on Libel
For Claus von Bulow, another victory in court: The Danish-born aristocrat acquitted in 1982 of trying to kill his wife, the heiress Maitha (Sanny) von Bülow, accepts undisclosed but "substantial" damages Thursday to settle his libel suit against publishers who included his case in a book about murder.

WEATHER

Weather forecast for Saturday through Monday. Includes maps for Europe, North America, and Asia, along with temperature and precipitation data for various cities.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down. Includes a solution to the puzzle of Oct. 29.

BOOKS

ET TU, BABE
By Mark Leyner. 168 pages. \$17. Harmony Books.
Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani
WHO is Mark Leyner? According to the fictional testimonies offered in his cheerfully warped new novel, he is "the most intense, and in a certain sense, the most significant young prose writer in America."

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
ONE should not confuse the impossible with the improbable. On the diagrammed deal, from a rubber bridge game, West fell into that error with disastrous consequences.

Large advertisement for AT&T USADirect Service. Features the slogan "Get your point across in no time" and a table of international access numbers for various countries.